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WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1957

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of June 28, 1957

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine (H. J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Reported 2/14/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid (S 2130)	Hearings Completed	Reported 6/7/57	Passed 6/14/57
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Immigration (S 343-346)			
School Aid (S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/28/57		
Civil Rights (S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57	Passed 6/18/57	Hearings Completed
Alaska Statehood (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Hearings Completed	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Excise, Corporation Taxes (HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57
Small Business Administration (S 637) (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Passed 3/27/57
Minimum Wage Extension (S 1139)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	Signed 3/29/57
Taft-Hartley Revision			
Hells Canyon (S 555)		Reported 5/15/57	Passed 6/21/57
Higher Postal Rates (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57		
Depressed Areas Aid (S 964, 1433)		Hearings Underway	
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 6790)	Hearings Completed		
Corn Acreage (S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57
Drought Aid (HR 2367)	Reported 1/31/57	Passed 2/6/57	Rejected 4/10/57
Housing (HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 4/4/57
Federal Court Revision (HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57	Passed 4/8/57
Lobby Law Changes (S 2191)			Signed 4/25/57
Presidential Disability	Hearings Completed		
Banking Law Revision (S 1451)		Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57

Appropriations -- The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) June 5; the State-Justice-Judiciary bill (HR 6871) June 11; the Commerce Department bill (HR 6700) June 13; the District of Columbia bill (HR 6500) June 27. The Independent Offices bill (HR 6070) and the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287) have been sent to the President. The Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441) passed the House May 15, the Senate June 11; the Interior appropriation (HR 5189) passed the House Feb. 26, the Senate June 24; the Legislative bill (HR 7599) passed the House May 22, the Senate June 27. The House passed the Defense appropriation (HR 7665) June 9; Public Works (HR 8090) June 20.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 24 voted 7-5 to lay aside the Administration civil rights bill (S 83) to permit action on other legislation. Voting for the motion to sidetrack S 83 were Democratic Sens. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) and James O. Eastland (Miss.); and Republican Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.) and Arthur V. Watkins (Utah). Voting against the motion were Democratic Sens. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.); and GOP Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), John Marshall Butler (Md.) and Roman L. Hruska (Neb.). The House-passed civil rights bill (HR 6127) was placed on the Senate calendar June 20. (Weekly Report, p. 736)

FILIBUSTERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration, Special Ad Hoc Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to change Senate rules on limitation of debate. (Weekly Report, p. 760)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Tyre Taylor, general counsel of the Southern States Industrial Council, opposed any change in Rule 22, the Senate's cloture rule. Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51), legislative representative for the AFL-CIO, said the organization favored changing the cloture rule to ease limits on debate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) supported S Res 17, introduced by him and 13 other Senators, to permit two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to invoke cloture on two days' notice, or 49 Senators to do so after 15 days. Douglas called S Res 17 "a workable compromise" that would "guard the rights of minorities to full discussion."

June 25 -- Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) defended the Senate filibuster as the last real protection of the states against the Federal Government. A vote for cloture, he said, "is a vote to diminish state power." He also said the existing Rule 22 protected all minority groups from harmful legislation.

The American Civil Liberties Union urged passage of S Res 17. Representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Veterans of Foreign Wars opposed any change in Rule 22.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- June 26 reported a bill (HR 8240 -- H Rept 638) to authorize \$1,416,573,000 in new authority for fiscal 1958 military construction in the United States and abroad. Of this amount, the Army would be authorized to spend \$297,714,000, the Navy \$391,095,000, and the Air Force \$727,764,000. In addition the bill included these increases in prior authorizations: Army \$28,885,000, Navy \$42,648,000, and Air Force \$114,962,000. Authorizations of \$21,341,000 for the Air Force Academy and \$52,209,000 for family housing brought the bill's total authorization to \$1,676,622,000.

NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- June 27 reported a bill (S 2406 -- S Rept 539) to authorize the New York State Power Authority to build and operate a \$600 million power project at Niagara Falls. The measure was substantially the same as that approved May 28 by the Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 657)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 20 -- The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled, 2-1, that a Senate reservation to a 1950 treaty with Canada had not deprived the Federal Power Commission of the authority to license the Niagara project. The Senate reservation was "merely an expression of domestic policy," the ruling said, "an expression of the Senate's desires and not a part of the treaty." The decision set aside a November, 1956, FPC dismissal of the New York Power Authority's application for a license for the Niagara project.

TVA FINANCING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- June 27 approved, with amendments, a bill (S 1869) to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue \$750 million worth of bonds -- secured by its power revenues -- to pay for future construction. The bill placed geographical limits on TVA service expansion without prior approval of Congress and provided for annual payments to the Government on the Federal investment in TVA based on the current rate of interest on Government obligations. The \$750 million limit on bond issues was approximately the sum TVA estimated it would need in the next five years to meet increasing demands for power. (Weekly Report, p. 712)

KUYKENDALL NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Jerome K. Kuykendall to a second term as Federal Power Commissioner. (Weekly Report, p. 688)

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Angus McDonald, assistant legislative secretary of the National Farmers Union, and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., opposed Kuykendall's renomination. McDonald said Kuykendall had been "gravely derelict" in all duties prescribed by law for the FPC. Ellis said Kuykendall had shown "consistent bias in favor of the public utility corporations which he is supposed to regulate and against the consumer interests which he is supposed to protect."

June 26 -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) opposed the nomination, said Kuykendall's interest was in the producer rather than the consumer of natural gas.

James T. Marr, president of the National Hells Canyon Assn., said for Kuykendall to continue as a member of the FPC would be "contrary to the public interest."

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the financial situation in the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 758)

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said, "The reason that inflationary pressures are on us is the great prosperity we're enjoying at the present time, the great demand for goods and services in short supply." He said interest rates would continue to climb as long as "extreme prosperity" gave people confidence to spend more than they had.

June 25 -- Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the result of Administration fiscal and monetary policies had been "almost catastrophic." Kerr said corporation profits rose 16.4 percent during the four years of the Eisenhower Administration and that interest income was up 40 percent. He said small unincorporated business' income was down 4.5 percent and farmers' income down 36.5 percent for the same period.

Humphrey admitted he had failed to reach the Administration goal of "stretching out" the national debt into longer maturities. He said the failure was due partly to his hard money policy, but the U.S. "gained much more in other ways" from that policy. He said the national debt problem "was just a part of the mess" that the Eisenhower Administration "inherited."

June 26 -- Humphrey said the current debt ceiling was "a good thing." In answer to a question by Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.), Humphrey said Administration "policies are tending to stabilize the cost of housing and in that way to stimulate the housing industry... (which) was getting to the place where it was pricing itself out of the market." He said he saw no reason why interest rates would continue to go up indefinitely. He said there were "pressures in one direction and then counteracting pressures in another direction.... There is every reason to believe there will be fluctuations as we move forward."

June 27 -- Humphrey said the June 27 fiscal policy report of the Joint Economic Committee appeared to endorse "exactly" the Administration's hard money policies. He said he "was very gratified and pleased to read the report" which, he said, urged that Administration policies "be continued." (See adjoining column)

He said the Government could not control inflation completely and said "both the employer and the employee in making demands for wages and prices... should take into account the effect on the whole economy."

STOCK OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURES

COMMITTEE -- Senate and Banking, Securities Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 26 ordered reported to the full Committee three bills to amend the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Weekly Report, p. 659):

S 1168, to make certain unlisted securities subject to the reporting requirements and other controls of the Securities Exchange Commission.

S 1601, to require the real owner of stocks to identify himself to the side he was backing in a proxy fight or else relinquish his voting rights.

A clean bill, to increase SEC fees charged securities exchanges from two cents per \$1,000 of transactions to five cents per \$1,000, and to impose a similar charge of five cents per \$1,000 on over-the-counter transactions.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic, Fiscal Policy Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 27 reported that inflation posed "a grave economic problem" that did not warrant easing of tax burdens or credit curbs until Government spending was "substantially" reduced. The report said substantial -- \$3 billion to \$5 billion -- reductions in fiscal 1958 spending below January, 1957, estimates, would permit tax reductions in part of fiscal 1958 and "certainly not later than the beginning of fiscal 1959." The report said some Federal spending programs appeared to contain "built-in expansion features," such as commitments for old-age assistance, social security benefits and highway expenditures. The report said: "Cost and price increases tend to result in increasing levels of Federal spending, even when no change in real terms is made in existing programs." (Weekly Report, p. 759, 778)

TECHNICAL TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 26 ordered reported a bill (HR 8381) to make comprehensive technical revisions in tax laws. The bill would affect the tax treatment of bonds, stock dividends, insurance pensions and annuities and depletion allowances. Committee spokesmen said the chief effect of the bill would be to prevent substantial revenue losses in future years by outlawing various tax avoidance practices.

POSTAL PAY RAISE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- June 27 approved an amended bill (HR 2474) to provide an across-the-board salary increase of \$546 a year for the Nation's postal workers. The increase would add an estimated \$350 million a year to the Federal payroll. (Weekly Report p. 709)

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Assistant Director of the Budget Robert E. Merriam said postal pay raises would be inflationary and would start a chain reaction of pay raises costing billions of dollars. He said the Budget Bureau had decided that the "compelling" considerations of fiscal policy "outweigh the understandable desire of thousands of loyal and competent Federal employees for a pay raise."

June 24 -- Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) read into the record a June 14 letter from President Eisenhower opposing the postal pay raises. The President said "it was only two years ago that general pay raises were approved."

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey also opposed the raises, saying "we just cannot have increases everywhere all along the line as is now going on and not get ourselves into a great deal of trouble." He said such raises would cause increased taxes and that the "very basis of our life" could be injured if high tax rates were continued.

June 25 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said postal pay increases would "adversely affect the financial stability of our Government and the general welfare of all 170 million Americans."

June 26 -- Summerfield said the proposed legislation was "exorbitant" and could not "be justified." If it were approved, he said, first-class mail rates might have to be raised to seven cents.

WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Fund Legislation.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals (S 1122, 1145, 1813, 2137) relating to employee welfare and pension plans. (Weekly Report, p. 759)

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, opposed Federal control of employee welfare and pension funds. Lewis said, "I do not believe that the Republic can regiment these associations, either in whole or in part, without of necessity expanding its powers to the point where it will become a police state in truth and in fact."

Robert C. Tyson, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corp., also opposed controls.

June 24 -- In a statement to the Subcommittee, United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther said full and comprehensive disclosure should be required of all welfare funds whether they were union, employee or jointly administered. He said funds administered by unions and by employees were subject to the same "vast exposure to waste, weak administration and corruption" and should be controlled alike.

Robert W. Bird, representing the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, said the "best" solution to welfare fund control would be legislation to tighten laws imposing criminal penalties for improper use of the welfare funds.

June 25 -- George T. Fonda, representing the National Assn. of Manufacturers, said there was no need for "legislative correction" of the "hundreds of thousands of (pension) plans which have been found, thus far, to be operating efficiently, economically and with a maximum benefit to the beneficiaries involved."

Robert R. Nathan, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, urged legislation that would cover all but the smallest welfare fund plans. He said the ADA would support a bill (S 1122), introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) which, he said, provided "for registration, reporting and disclosure of essential financial data... (and) avoids Federal regulation and policing...."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 26 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell backed legislation to require public accounting of employee welfare funds in testimony before the House Education and Labor Committee. He said, "It is not the function of the Federal Government to supervise, audit and determine the soundness of these plans." Mitchell said such control was a state responsibility.

LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.

HELD HEARINGS -- On alleged labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 758)

TESTIMONY -- June 20 -- James G. Cross, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union (AFL-CIO), denied that he had made "substandard" wage agreements with Martin L. Philipsborn Jr., a baking company official whose father had lent Cross \$97,000. He said Philipsborn Sr. had "a paternal fondness for me."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) recessed the Bakers hearings, said it was up to the Union to say whether Cross had abused his office and misused funds.

ANTITRUST BILLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 21 reported to the full Committee without recommendation two bills relating to the antitrust laws:

S 11, amended, to amend the Robinson-Patman Act to tighten regulations that prevent a supplier from granting price concessions to favored customers. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

S 1356, to transfer antitrust jurisdiction over meat industry trade practices from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Trade Commission. (Weekly Report, p. 687)

Action on both bills was taken by a 3-1 vote, with Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) voting to report and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) opposing.

SPORTS ANTITRUST LAWS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- To determine the status of organized sports under the antitrust laws. (Weekly Report, p. 760)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Three major league baseball players testified on the contract reserve clause, under which a player is bound to the club that first signs him, unless he is sold, traded or declared a free agent. Gerry Coleman of the New York Yankees said he had no doubt the clause was needed. Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies, representing National League players, said he knew of no alternative to the clause and "I don't think anybody else does." Eddie Yost of the Washington Senators, representing the American League, said a ten-year limit on reserve rights might be possible, that a shorter reserve period might "equalize competition."

J. Norman Lewis, attorney for the Major League Baseball Players Assn., said players felt they should have a voice in selecting the Commissioner.

June 25 -- Bob Feller, retired Cleveland Indians pitcher, said club owners "treat us like children...and regard players as pawns." He termed bargaining procedures "pathetic," said a pension plan was secured in 1953 "only after a bitter struggle...and we had to threaten court litigation" to get it. Feller said baseball should be placed under the antitrust laws, with a "modified" reserve clause. He also proposed lifting restrictions on playing winter baseball and barnstorming, giving players a voice in the choice of a Commissioner, making minor leaguers subject to major league draft after three years experience and loosening "tight restrictions on franchise rights" so clubs could extend to other areas.

President Warren C. Giles of the National League said Feller's description of the struggle for a pension plan was an "unfortunate presentation." He said salary limits placed on minor leaguers were "completely unrealistic."

June 26 -- Abe Stark, New York City Council president, said the motive behind the proposed transfer of the Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers to California was "the prospect of easy money and windfall profits from toll TV." Walter O'Malley, Brooklyn Dodgers president, said he would be satisfied to stay in New York if he were provided with a site for a 50,000-seat stadium and parking facilities for 4,000 cars.

COTTON PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On various bills relating to cotton price supports. (Weekly Report, p. 760)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin L. McLain said the Department opposed passage of all cotton bills currently before Congress. He recommended removal of existing requirements that prices be supported at a fixed minimum level, suggested instead that the Secretary of Agriculture be given discretionary authority to support prices at 0 to 90 percent of parity.

John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union said the organization "does not press for adoption of any one specific cure-all program for cotton. We are stubbornly determined only in our goal to enable cotton farmers and all farmers to have an equal opportunity to earn a full American parity of income." He urged the Committee to combine "the strong points of the several bills and other proposals now before you."

June 25 -- Walter L. Randolph of the American Farm Bureau Federation favored a bill (S 2273) to provide a 20 percent increase in cotton acreage in 1958 with price supports fixed at 75 percent of parity. But he said farmers should have the opportunity to vote in a referendum on whether they wanted such a program in preference to the existing program.

Representatives of the American Cotton Producers Assn. and the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges supported a bill (S 2226) to provide one market price for cotton, with additional Government payments for domestic allotment cotton.

Lester Martin of the Bates Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Maine, and Michael Schoonjans of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) favored S 314.

Committee Briefs

MURRAY NAMED CONSULTANT

Chairman Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee June 26 announced the appointment of retiring Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray as a consultant to the Committee, effective July 1. Durham said Murray's appointment would "ensure that his eminent qualifications will be available to this Nation as it faces the formidable problems of atomic energy that lie ahead." The only remaining Truman appointee on the AEC and critic of AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, Murray was not reappointed by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report, p. 515, 746)

KOREAN AID

Comptroller General Joseph Campbell June 24 told the House Foreign Affairs Committee there had been a "significant" amount of waste in the U.S. aid program for Korea. He said there had been "deficiencies" in American handling of the program and an "absence of frank and full cooperation" by the Korean government. Campbell's report, prepared by the General Accounting Office, covered fiscal 1954-56, during which U.S. economic aid totaled more than \$833 million. Military assistance was not included in the study.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) June 25 told the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee that Justice Hugo Black wrote "politically motivated and wholly gratuitous remarks on treaty law" into a June 10 Supreme Court opinion striking down court-martial convictions of two American women on charges of murdering their soldier husbands overseas. In holding that the women were entitled to civil trials, Black said the Constitution did not permit the Government "to exercise power under an international agreement without observing constitutional prohibitions." Bricker said the opinion did not lessen the need for a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making power such as he proposed in S J Res 3, that "it would be manifestly foolish to rely on the politically motivated dicta of four justices of the Supreme Court as adequate protection against the loss of fundamental human rights." Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), however, said the Court's rulings in the two cases had wiped out any possible need for the Bricker amendment. (1956 Almanac, p. 483)

ATOMIC REACTOR

United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther June 27 asked Congress not to permit the construction of a "hazardous" atomic reactor near Monroe, Mich., "in the area of greatest concentration of industry and population in the United States." In a statement prepared for the Joint Atomic Energy Legislation Subcommittee, Reuther said the safety of the reactor had not been proven. Vice President Ernest R. Acker of the Power Reactor Development Co., builders of the plant, June 25 told the Subcommittee that "until PRDC management is convinced that all safety requirements have been fully met, it will not even seek permission to operate this reactor." (1956 Almanac, p. 555)

INTERNAL SECURITY

Howard V. Trautman of New York, an operating technician for RCA Communications Inc. and member of the executive board of the American Communications Assn. (Ind.), June 27 cited a recent Supreme Court decision in declining to answer questions put to him at an open hearing of the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. Trautman pleaded the First Amendment in declining to answer a Communist membership question. He said that under a June 17 Supreme Court ruling in the Watkins case he could not be compelled to testify about his "beliefs, expressions or associations." He also contended the question exceeded the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee, which he said was operating under "unlawful delegation of power" from the Senate. Trautman and Salvatore Testa, also an ACA member, June 26 cited the Watkins case ruling in declining to answer questions before a closed hearing of the Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 745)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Council of State Governments June 24 endorsed proposals to authorize states to enter into agreements to supervise and control juvenile delinquents. Charles I. Schottland, commissioner of social security, told House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 the proposal would give states more flexibility in handling cases of juveniles who run across state lines.

DISARMAMENT

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) June 24 rejected a request by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to name a stand-by Senate group for possible future attendance at London disarmament talks. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) acceded to the request, however, and named Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) for the proposed mission. Johnson, in a letter replying to Dulles' June 21 request, said "when and if you and the President deem it essential that Senators be assigned to travel to London as observers, and in a consultative capacity, I will designate" them. In the interim, Johnson said, Dulles should have the full 12-member Senate Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee "briefed and kept fully informed" on negotiations. (Weekly Report, p. 746)

The Disarmament Conference June 20 was told by U.S. Delegate Harold E. Stassen that the United States was ready to cut back its armed forces to 2.5 million men as part of a limited East-West disarmament treaty, if Russia would do the same. Stassen said the cut must be related to an agreement on suspension of atomic tests.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court June 24 ruled that obscene literature falls outside the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and press, and upheld the right of Federal and state governments to judge and ban obscene material. In decisions in three separate cases, the Court upheld 6-3 a Federal obscenity statute making it a crime to send obscene matter through the mails; upheld 7-2 a California law making it a crime to write, publish, sell or exhibit obscene matter; and upheld 5-4 a New York law permitting judges to prevent sale of obscene matter by issuing injunctions in advance of publication.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., in the majority opinion for both the Federal and California cases, said that "implicit in the history of the First Amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance." He said "sex and obscenity are not synonymous," and defined obscene material as that "which deals with sex in a manner appealing to prurient interest."

Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented in all three cases. Douglas said the rulings "drastically" curtailed the First Amendment, and gave "the censor free range over a vast domain." Justice John M. Harlan joined in the dissent in the Federal case, and Chief Justice Earl Warren and Brennan dissented with them against the New York ruling.

In another ruling, the Court set aside three contempt of Congress convictions and directed the U.S. Court of Appeals to reconsider the cases in the light of its June 17 ruling in the Watkins case. (Weekly Report, p. 745) Convictions set aside were those of Abram Flaxer, ex-president of the defunct United Public Workers of America; Lloyd Barenblatt, ex-University of Michigan and Vassar College teacher, and Harry Sacher, New York attorney. (1955 Almanac, p. 528)

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower June 26 told the 15th news conference of his second term it was "comforting" to him to see growing support for his legislative program. He said "there has been more public interest" in his program lately. Referring to his recent meeting with Members of Congress, he said he was "repeating" moves he had made previously.

The President also said:

"There is real danger of inflation" unless "statesmanship is exercised by both business and labor, as well as sound, sane policies pursued by Government." (Weekly Report, p. 778)

"Government, no matter what its policies, cannot...make certain of the soundness of the dollar.... Boards of directors...of business organizations should take under the most serious consideration any thought of a price rise and should approve it only when they can see that it is absolutely necessary in order to continue to get the kind of money they need for the expansion demanded in this country."

"Labor should demand...wage increases that conform roughly to the increase in productivity of the individual, and the only exceptions...to that, when there are demonstrable injustices existing.... If we don't do this,...if you go to specific Governmental controls...in time of peace" then the U.S. could become socialistic.

He did not particularly agree with the Commission on Government Security recommendation that the Justice Department, instead of the State Department, issue visas for entry into the U.S.; his general reading of the report has not led to his disagreement with other recommendations. (Weekly Report, p. 767)

He believed the U.S. "respects the Supreme Court and looks to it as one of the great stabilizing influences...and possibly in their latest series of decisions there are some that each of us has very great trouble understanding.... We should not forget this: the Supreme Court is just as essential to our system of Government as is the President or...the Congress, and we should respect its duties and its responsibilities."

The U.S. remained willing to agree on a ban of further nuclear testing as part of a first step disarmament agreement that also would prohibit further nuclear weapons production and provide a foolproof inspection system.

Nuclear scientists had told him they could develop nuclear weapons virtually free from radioactive fallout if given another four to five years of testing. Recent advances had made nuclear weapons about 96 percent cleaner than the original hydrogen bomb exploded in 1953.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REVISION

Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) June 24 co-sponsored a constitutional amendment (S J Res 113) to provide that state electors in Presidential elections be chosen in the same manner as Senators and Representatives from the state -- that is, that each voter would vote for three electors, just as he votes for two Senators and one Representative. The amendment would require that the single-elector districts established by the state legislature would be composed of "compact and contiguous territory, containing as nearly as practicable the number of persons which entitles the state to one Representative in the Congress."

The proposed amendment would be a revision of the Mundt-Coudert amendment introduced by Mundt and Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.) in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 449) Mundt said the current amendment would overcome "the only valid objection raised against the original amendment... 'gerrymandering'... the practice indulged in by the majority party in some states in drawing Congressional district lines to its own advantage by carving out districts of distorted geographical shapes and of grossly unequal population to secure party control." He said "under the proposed amendment every voter in every state, regardless of population, would have exactly the same weight in a Presidential election that he now has in the elections of the Congress."

Capitol Briefs

CRUDE OIL IMPORTS

President Eisenhower June 26 named Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks head of a special Cabinet committee to study whether crude oil was being imported "in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security." Others on the committee: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. Earlier 25 governors wired Mr. Eisenhower to reduce oil imports from the current ratio of 22 percent of U.S. national production to 16.6 percent, the 1954 ratio. (Weekly Report, p. 566)

PRESIDENT BACKS SCHOOL AID BILL

Rep. Peter J. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) June 25 released a letter to him from President Eisenhower in which the President said he could not pass judgment on all details of the school aid bill (HR 1) while it was still before Congress, but he understood HR 1 "adheres to principles which I consider basic to sound Federal legislation on the subject." (Weekly Report, p. 659)

FCC CHAIRMAN MCCONNAUGHEY RETIRES

The White House June 26 announced the retirement of Federal Communications Commission Chairman George C. McConaughy on June 30, the end of his term. Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower would name John C. Doerfer chairman. Both Doerfer and McConaughy are Republicans.

FISCAL 1958 SUPPLEMENTAL FUND REQUESTS

President Eisenhower June 18 asked Congress for \$64,701,500 in fiscal 1958 supplemental funds. Included in the request was an additional \$34,200,000 for the construction and launching of an earth-circling space satellite. (1956 Almanac, p. 617) Also requested was \$15 million for the President's Disaster Relief Fund and \$2.2 million for the construction of a United States exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow. The President June 26 also requested a supplemental appropriation of \$3,109,500 for the legislative branch. Most of the money was for a new Senate Office Building.

IMMIGRATION

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Assistant Minority Leader, June 24 introduced a bill (S 2369) to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Included in S 2369 were some provisions of the Administration-backed bill to revise the immigration laws (S 1006) and amendments to private bills agreed to by the House May 21. (Weekly Report, p. 676) Dirksen said his bill was substantially like that passed by the Senate on the last day of the 1956 session. (1956 Almanac, p. 482)

EXCHANGE BROADCASTS

The State Department June 24, in a memorandum to Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin, proposed a "regular exchange of uncensored radio and television broadcasts," and asked Russia for "an agreement in principle at an early date." (Weekly Report, p. 713)

ATOMIC TESTS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his June 24 news conference the United States' plan for a first-stage disarmament agreement with Russia made suspension of nuclear tests dependent on an agreement to cut off atomic weapons production. Such an agreement should provide for transferring nuclear materials from stockpiles to an international atoms-for-peace pool, he said. Dulles also said the earliest possible time when a disarmament treaty could be worked out would be the end of this year. (Weekly Report, p. 713)

SUPREME COURT IMPEACHMENT

Reps. George W. Andrews (D Ala.) and Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) June 24 said a group of House Members were planning to bring about the impeachment of members of the Supreme Court. Andrews said, "We are getting one of the best lawyers in America to prepare an impeachment resolution against all members of the High Court." The move resulted from recent Court decisions. (Weekly Report, p. 745)

FBI REPORTS

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) June 24 introduced similar bills (S 2377, HR 8341) to limit disclosure of FBI files in criminal trials. Their action was prompted by the Supreme Court's June 3 ruling that FBI reports forming the basis of testimony may be examined by defendants. Keating said the Justice Department favored his measure, which would leave to a trial judge's discretion the decision as to what extent a defendant could examine the reports. (Weekly Report, p. 701)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON FEDERAL SECURITY

Following is the text of the summary of recommendations made by the Commission on Government Security in its report released June 23 (Weekly Report, p. 747):

The commission's recommendations, if put into effect, would enhance the protection afforded national security while substantially increasing the protection of the individual. The commission recommends retention, with fundamental revisions, of the programs affecting Federal civilian and military personnel, industrial security, port security, employees of international organizations, the classification of documents, passport regulations and the control of aliens. In addition, the commission recommends an entirely new program to safeguard national security in the vital operations of our civil air transport system.

At the core of the commission's plan for a uniform, comprehensive and practical security mechanism is its recommendation for a Central Security Office to provide a continuous study of security needs and measures, conduct loyalty and security hearings and furnish advisory decisions to heads of Government departments and agencies. And at the very basis of the commission's thinking lies the separation of the loyalty problem from that of suitability and security. All loyalty cases are security cases, but the converse is not true. A man who talks too freely when in his cups, or a pervert who is vulnerable to blackmail, may both be security risks although both may be loyal Americans. The commission recommends that as far as possible such cases be considered on a basis of suitability to safeguard the individual from an unjust stigma of disloyalty.

Some problems, such as the maintenance and use of the Attorney General's list, the right to subpoena witnesses, and the extent to which the principle of confrontation is applicable in security cases, cut across the entire field of loyalty and security problems and are subjects of special recommendations.

Central Security Office

The commission recommends an independent Central Security Office in the executive branch of the Government. One of the principal deficiencies of past loyalty and security programs has been a shortage of trained, qualified personnel to administer them. Hence, the first duty of the director of the proposed central office would be to select eminently qualified personnel, including hearing examiners, to conduct loyalty hearings under the Federal civilian employee program and security hearings under the industrial, atomic energy, port and civil air transport programs. The Central Security Office would also assist the various agencies, through consultations and conferences, in training screening and other security personnel.

A Central Review Board would review cases, on the record, as appealed from adverse decisions of the heads of agencies. Decisions of both hearing examiners and the Central Review Board would be advisory only to agency heads. The various loyalty and security programs of the Government would be reviewed and inspected to insure uniformity of rules, regulations and procedures; however, the Central Security Office would not have authority to review secret or other files of any agency. Complaints from industry relating to the various industrial security programs would be received and, through conferences with industry and the interested Government agencies, inconsistencies and duplications would be corrected.

Attorney General's List

The commission believes that the Attorney General's list of proscribed organizations, or something similar to it, is essential to the administration of the Federal loyalty and security programs. While it therefore recommends continuance of the list the commission also recommends a number of major changes to minimize possible abuses. The commission recommends a statutory basis for the list and that future listings be authorized only after FBI investigation and an opportunity for the organization to be heard by examiners of the Central Security

Office, with the right of appeal to the Central Review Board. Decisions of the examiners and the Central Review Board would be advisory to the Attorney General.

Subpena Power

In the past, neither the Government nor any person involved in loyalty or security cases could compel attendance of witnesses at hearings. The commission would give the hearing examiners the power of subpena, with wide discretionary latitude to prevent excessive costs, unnecessary delays, and obstructive tactics. Witnesses would be allowed travel and per diem expenses. The Government would pay witness costs only for an individual who was cleared by the hearing.

Confrontation

The commission recommends that confrontation and cross-examination be extended to persons subject to loyalty investigations whenever it can be done without endangering the national security. Those whose livelihood and reputation may be affected by such loyalty investigations are entitled to fair hearings and to decisions which are neither capricious nor arbitrary. It is the prime duty of Government to preserve itself, and in the carrying out of this duty it has the indisputable obligation to avail itself of all information obtainable, including information from confidential sources. Full confrontation, therefore, would be obviously impossible without exposing the Government's counterintelligence operations and personnel with resulting paralysis of the Government's efforts to protect the national security.

The commission recommends that, where loyalty charges are involved, no derogatory information, except that supplied by a regularly established confidential informant engaged in intelligence work for the Government whose identity may not be disclosed without compromising the national security, shall be considered over the objection of the individual involved unless such individual is given the opportunity to cross-examine under oath the person supplying such derogatory information. Where the informant is not available for process by reason of incompetence, death or other cause, the derogatory information may be considered, but due regard must be given to the absence of opportunity to cross-examine.

Federal Civilian Employees

The program recommended for civilian Government employees consists of a loyalty program applicable to all positions and a suitability program within the framework of civil service regulations. In the executive branch, the commission would exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency from the program.

The commission recommends changes in civil service regulations to allow the transfer of "loyal security risks" to non-sensitive positions or their dismissal under normal civil service procedures. The commission recommends equal treatment on loyalty and suitability grounds for veterans and nonveterans in Federal employ. The commission has also strongly urged that all departments of Government be treated alike and therefore the legislative and judicial branches should develop loyalty and security programs.

Military Personnel

The commission recommends that the standard and criteria for separation, for denial of enlistment, induction, appointment, or recall to active duty in the armed forces, including the Coast Guard, should be that on all the available information there is a reasonable doubt as to loyalty. The commission recommends that the opportunity for a hearing presently afforded inductees rejected for security reasons be extended to enlistees who are rejected on loyalty grounds, if requested. The cost of such hearings should

be borne by the Government and military counsel should be assigned, if requested. The recommendations in other programs for subpoena and confrontation would also apply in the military personnel program.

The commission also recommends that in loyalty separations, the type of discharge given a serviceman should depend solely upon the conduct of such serviceman during the term of his military service, including the period of membership in the active or inactive reserve, and that, except to the extent that there has been falsification of his official papers, preservice conduct should not be considered in determining the type of discharge to be given.

Document Classification

The changes recommended by the commission in the present program for classification of documents and other material are of major importance. The most important change is that the confidential classification be abolished. The commission is convinced that retention of this classification serves no useful purpose which could not be covered by the top secret or secret classification. Since the recommendation is not retroactive, it eliminates the immediate task of declassifying material now classified confidential. The commission also recommends abolition of the requirement for a personnel security check for access to documents or material classified confidential. The danger inherent in such access is not significant and the present clearance requirements afford no real security-clearance check.

The report of the commission stresses the dangers to national security that arise out of overclassification of information which retards scientific and technological progress, and thus tend to deprive the country of the lead time that results from the free exchange of ideas and information.

Atomic Energy

The Atomic Energy Commission is an employer of Federal civilian workers and also operates an industrial security program. In general, the commission's recommendations are designed to bring both AEC's Federal civilian employee and its industrial security programs in line with the comprehensive programs planned for general application throughout the Government.

Industrial Security

Uniformity of regulations, of procedures and their application, and of administration appeared as the needed goal of any reform of the present industrial security program. Therefore, the commission recommends the establishment of a central security office in the executive branch of the Government, as previously noted. With this arrangement, the hazards of consolidation of all industrial security programs into a single agency are avoided, but the benefits of a unified program will be available by means of a monitoring system exercised through such a central office.

The Director of the Central Security Office will advise with the heads of the various Government agencies as to issuance of uniform regulations, the interchangeability and transference of clearances from one agency to another, the adoption and use of uniform forms for applicants for clearance, and the provision for hearing officers to preside over hearings afforded applicants whose clearance has been denied or revoked.

To insure uniformity within the armed services with respect to the Department of Defense industrial security programs, the commission recommends establishment of an office of security within the office of the Secretary of Defense. This office would integrate, control and supervise the industrial security programs of the three services, thus eliminating duplicate clearances, investigations, fingerprinting and repetitious execution of clearance applicant and related forms, and accomplishing a streamlined administrative pattern eliminating delay resulting from use of chain-of-command communications regarding security matters. Classification guides would be issued by such office, and close scrutiny maintained on the classification of materials contracted for by the services. Downgrading and declassification programs would be monitored from this office, as well as disposition of classified material upon completion of contracts.

Confrontation and subpoena powers are recommended as discussed in the commission's general recommendations on that subject. Replacement of the present security standard by a more practical and positively worded one is recommended, namely, that clearance for access to classified material should be denied or revoked if it is determined on the basis of all available information that "access to classified information and materials will endanger the common defense and security." Also, ambiguous criteria relative to associations are omitted in the commission's recommendation, and the test of refusal to testify at an authorized inquiry has been added.

Port Security

The commission's study revealed defects in the regulations and the operation of the port security program. The commission therefore recommends that the commandant of the Coast Guard be vested with full jurisdiction to administer the program with the exception that designated Army and Navy installations continue to be administered by the cognizant military authority. The commission further recommends that clearances for port workers by the Coast Guard, Army and Navy be interchangeable. The commission emphasizes the importance of administration by recommending that personnel of the Coast Guard assigned to duties in the security program be thoroughly trained in security matters and be assigned to duty in the program on a full-time basis.

One of the problems which has arisen in the administration of the security program by the Coast Guard has been the failure to give an applicant for clearance adequate notice of the reasons for a denial of clearance. The commission recommends that in the future the applicant be given specific and detailed notice to the extent that the interests of national security permit. The commission recommends that standards and criteria for clearance in the Coast Guard be uniform with the standards in other major security programs. The commission also recommends that hearings heretofore conducted by the Coast Guard be the responsibility in the future of the Central Security Office. Compliance with this recommendation will promote uniformity in standards and procedure throughout the Government.

Air Transport Security

The commission recommendations for a security program in civil air transport recognizes the need for initial Federal action at the industry-wide level in this important field. At present, only the employees of CAA, CAB, or other Federal agencies involved in air transport are subject to the formal program, required under Executive Order 10450. The commission has recommended, however, that only those employees actually in a position to do substantial damage should be included in the program.

The recommendation that CAB have final authority as to admission to "restricted" facilities under its jurisdiction reflects the opinion of the commission that, when such authority is divided among CAA, CAB, and military agencies sharing civil air transport facilities, there is strong likelihood that overall national security interest cannot be adequately protected. The agency which has the responsibility for such protection should have sole authority for implementing measures for that protection. The commission, however, recognizes the important dual interests of CAA and CAB in national security in civil air transport and recommends that, subject to other recommendations, the Secretary of Commerce and the CAB should have joint responsibility for airport security.

International Organizations

The existing loyalty programs for United States nationals employed by international organizations should be continued, but the standard should be broadened to include those who are security risks for reasons other than doubtful loyalty. The standard should be whether or not, on all the information, there is reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of the person to the Government of the United States or reasonable ground for believing the person might engage in subversive activities against the United States.

The commission is recommending amplification of the criteria, reconstitution of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board and streamlining of its operations to minimize delays, and the rights of subpoena and confrontation applicable to other programs.

Passport Security

In the passport field, Congress should enact legislation defining the standards and criteria for a permanent passport security program. The procedure would continue to be defined by regulation. Proposed amendments to the criminal statutes would make it unlawful for a United States citizen to travel to any country for which his passport is declared invalid, and would penalize willful refusal to surrender a passport lawfully revoked. The commission also recommends that the legal adviser of the Department of State determine the legal sufficiency of all passport denial cases before final action by the Secretary.

In the operational phase, the commission recommends that, at all levels, there be strict compliance with the provision of the regulations that notice in writing and the reasons for decisions shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit. An applicant would also be required to state whether, as the result of any security investigation or proceedings, he has been advised of an adverse finding. The commission also proposes that a single fingerprint be required on the application and on the passport itself. The commission believes also that qualifications should be specified for passport office employees charged with responsibility for security decisions and that there should be a training program for such employees.

Immigration and Nationality

The commission recommends in the field of immigration and nationality that the functions of visa control, except for diplomatic and official visas, be transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Justice and that the Attorney General be authorized by law to maintain personnel abroad to carry out these functions. The commission also found that the admission to the United States of any large group of aliens en masse creates a serious security problem. It, accordingly, recommends (1) that the parole provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 be amended to clarify with greater specificity the intent of Congress relative to its use, (2) that the status of refugees admitted under such emergency conditions not be changed until all have been adequately screened and (3) that the Government sponsor an Americanization program for all refugees ultimately granted permanent status.

Overhauling of the deportation provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act is also recommended to provide:

1. Suspension of the issuance of all but diplomatic and official visas and of the use of bonded transit by nationals of any country which refuses to accept a deportee who is a national, citizen, or subject of such country;
2. Detention at the discretion of the Attorney General of any alien against whom a final order of deportation is outstanding more than six months, if required to protect national security or public safety;
3. Greater specificity in the conditions under which deportable aliens will be subject to supervision; and
4. Authorization for the Attorney General to order a deportable alien to refrain from subversive activities or associations.

The commission also recommends that, if the visa control function is shifted to the Department of Justice, the Immigration Service fix a definite date by which all alien crewmen will be required to have individual visas. The commission also urges that the provisions of the act for fingerprinting and registration of aliens remain in force, and that an adequate training program be conducted for personnel engaged in the discharge of visa functions.

New Legislation

Two new substantive laws are recommended. The first would penalize unlawful disclosures of classified information with knowledge of their classified character by persons outside as well as within the Government. In the past, only disclosures by Government employees have been punishable.

The second recommended legislation would make admissible in a court of law evidence of subversion obtained by wiretapping by authorized Government investigative agencies. Wiretapping would be permissible only by specific authorization of the Attorney General, and only in investigations of particular crimes affecting the security of the Nation.

LOYALTY-SECURITY COMMENT

Reps. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) June 24 introduced legislation (HR 8322, 8323) to establish a Central Security Office to coordinate the Government's loyalty-security program for Federal employees. The bills would implement a recommendation of the Commission on Government Security, which June 23 published an 800-page report on its study, begun in 1955, of the Federal security program. (For background on the Commission, see Weekly Report, p. 747; for summary of recommendations, see Weekly Report, p. 767)

James P. McGranery, a Commission member and Attorney General in the Truman Administration, filed a minority report expressing "vigorous dissent" to the idea of a new Central Security Office. "No problem is solved by shifting primary executive responsibility from agencies and officials having that primary responsibility to superimposed administrative creations, even where the latter are described as advisory," he said. McGranery held that the Commission should have made recommendations "correcting existing procedures and practices."

Commission Chairman Loyd Wright June 24 told a news conference the Commission stood 11-1 against McGranery. The group as a whole, he said, sought to "cure those things that have been woefully lacking" in Federal security programs.

Reactions

Reactions to the Commission's report were varied. At the White House, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower "thinks it's a good report."

The American Civil Liberties Union said the study "points the way toward correction of many abuses of civil liberties," but said it regretted some of the recommendations. Americans for Democratic Action said the recommendations "would result in undermining the very foundation of individual dignity and freedom upon which this Nation has grown great." ADA said the group made many "unfair, unwise and unnecessary recommendations."

Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) of the House Government Operations Government Information Subcommittee congratulated the Commission on some recommendations "aimed at eliminating unnecessary Government secrecy." But he criticized proposed penalties for unauthorized publication of classified information, said the Commission had "issued an extreme blanket indictment of the American press" and had "called for far-reaching, punitive legislation which...could result in a veritable blackout of even nonsensitive information."

Other Congressional comments:

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Saw "elements of police state control" in legalization of wiretapping.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Some of the proposals appeared unconstitutional "at first blush."

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Welcomed support for legalizing evidence obtained through wiretapping.

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), vice chairman of the Commission -- Felt the recommendations "strike at the root of the evils" in the program in the past and "greatly strengthen our national security."

Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), a Commission member -- The report "provided a blue print for strengthening the Nation's protection against subversion by disloyal persons." The proposals also offered "careful and precise safeguards for the rights of individuals."

GOVS. FAVOR EISENHOWER PLAN

The Governors' Conference June 26 adopted a resolution authorizing appointment of a special committee of Governors to work with an Eisenhower Administration task force on ways of turning back certain Federal functions and tax sources to the states. Gov. William G. Stratton (R Ill.), newly elected chairman of the Conference, was authorized to name the new committee proposed by Mr. Eisenhower in a speech to the Conference. (See next page)

Meanwhile, Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) June 25 called attention to a joint resolution (H J Res 326) he sponsored to set up a joint Senate-House study of the possibility of the Federal Government relinquishing to the states some taxes. This would be to the extent that each state could assume complete responsibility for the financing and management of certain programs currently jointly shared by Federal and local government. Pelly cited excerpts from various Governors' letters generally favorable to his proposal.

Comments from Governors on Mr. Eisenhower's proposal included:

Theodore R. McKeldin (R Md.) -- "It behooves the Governors to accept this great challenge to strengthen the governments of the states and thus strengthen the Federal system which depends for its proper powers on the will and strength of the...states...."

George M. Leader (D Pa.) -- "It is inconceivable that the states will be given more to do until they do better than what they are doing now. (State governments are) 'mediocre (and) they are the least effective and least good of governmental units of the country.'"

Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) -- State legislatures, generally, lack understanding of current needs. Because of archaic apportionment laws, most legislatures represent "acreage rather than people. If the states really want to meet their responsibilities they should change their constitutions to get more representative legislatures."

Joe Foss (R S.D.) -- "...I'm afraid when it comes to making changes it won't be easy. I doubt if much can be done in a practical way along the lines (Mr. Eisenhower) outlined."

Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) -- "I'm afraid that in many regards the President was dealing in the realm of fantasy rather than reality."

G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) -- "Mr. Eisenhower's statement would have been more convincing had he not collaborated in rejecting all efforts to let the states handle their own problems in the field of highway construction."

Albert B. Chandler (D Ky.) -- "If you want states' rights you've got to have state responsibility."

Goodwin J. Knight (R Calif.) -- "I certainly hope the Governors will accept the challenge. I'd like to see a study of the gasoline tax."

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) -- "These studies never accomplish much. They don't do any harm but practically never get results."

Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- "This will take a long and complicated reappraisal because of basic commitments now in existence. The Governors should accept President Eisenhower's proposal to see if effective results can be accomplished for all the people."

J.P. Coleman (D Miss.) -- "It's time the national Government started practicing what it preaches."

State Grants-in-Aid

Following is a table of Federal grants-in-aid to states and local units and payments to individuals within states, prepared by the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures.

State	Amount 1934-55	State Rank	Amounts 1955	State Rank
Ala.	\$ 1,668,387,356	14	\$ 126,467,120	12
Ariz.	507,545,772	42	34,812,086	37
Ark.	1,289,377,749	25	78,778,992	22
Calif.	4,964,164,076	2	395,822,607	1
Colo.	1,155,036,653	27	78,135,561	23
Conn.	677,384,565	34	39,208,961	35
Del.	131,195,317	49	10,639,214	49
D. C.	638,279,601	38	28,721,262	41
Fla.	1,304,799,157	23	93,428,597	16
Ga.	1,792,771,474	12	133,515,650	9
Idaho	540,946,427	41	33,978,311	38
Ill.	3,818,277,161	5	172,650,007	5
Ind.	1,639,147,386	16	75,136,955	25
Iowa	1,476,830,188	20	74,238,944	27
Kan.	1,232,735,397	26	69,725,316	28
Ky.	1,301,213,441	24	85,413,590	20
La.	1,793,204,470	11	130,223,264	10
Maine	398,150,395	43	25,387,746	44
Md.	783,128,481	33	47,055,644	32
Mass.	2,187,626,738	9	126,938,052	11
Mich.	2,501,005,175	7	139,688,548	8
Minn.	1,707,225,337	13	88,441,003	18
Miss.	1,368,359,107	22	85,829,318	19
Mo.	2,398,957,704	8	153,148,346	7
Mont.	649,408,541	37	33,222,223	39
Neb.	1,000,336,364	30	43,514,598	34
Nev.	188,775,489	48	13,546,806	48
N. H.	242,754,433	46	14,930,937	46
N. J.	1,523,634,972	19	75,099,940	26
N. M.	550,694,903	39	46,329,408	33
N. Y.	5,716,968,231	1	315,577,074	2
N. C.	1,661,377,870	15	106,706,844	15
N. D.	674,991,657	35	26,037,020	43
Ohio	3,316,790,406	6	157,057,635	6
Okla.	1,805,135,418	10	122,219,587	13
Ore.	935,834,271	31	64,977,049	30
Pa.	4,379,574,186	3	212,137,220	4
R. I.	340,370,982	45	22,807,601	45
S. C.	1,128,706,577	29	67,339,717	29
S. D.	649,694,066	36	28,977,371	40
Tenn.	1,626,902,884	17	113,574,546	14
Texas	4,217,868,642	4	272,729,488	3
Utah	548,157,484	40	36,139,527	36
Vt.	203,064,071	47	13,701,887	47
Va.	1,141,629,087	28	82,417,265	21
Wash.	1,466,331,715	21	91,824,081	17
W. Va.	840,008,328	32	58,461,372	31
Wis.	1,557,030,550	18	76,749,658	24
Wyo.	354,869,539	44	27,036,197	42
TOTALS	\$73,996,659,830		\$4,450,500,153	

Figures are rounded and do not necessarily add to totals.

Partial Text ...

EISENHOWER ASKS STATES TO RETRIEVE GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

Following is the partial text of President Eisenhower's June 24 speech to the 1957 Governor's Conference at Williamsburg, Va., in which he called for the states to retrieve the responsibilities of carrying out key programs. (For the amount of Federal aid granted to states in recent years, see Weekly Report, p. 770)

In this historic place as you and I contemplate our respective responsibilities of leadership, it is but fitting that we should soberly re-examine the changing governmental structure of this Nation, here definitely conceived and partially designed so long ago.

Such an examination is timely -- even urgent. For I have felt -- as surely as you have -- that too often we have seen tendencies develop that transgress our most cherished principles of Government, and tend to undermine the structure so painstakingly built by those who preceded us.

Of those principles I refer especially to one drawn from the colonists' bitter struggle against tyranny and from man's tragic experiences throughout the ages.

That principle is this: Those who would be and would stay free must stand eternal watch against excessive concentration of power in Government.

In faithful application of that principle, governmental power in our newborn Nation was diffused -- counter-balanced -- checked, hedged about and restrained -- to preclude even the possibility of its abuse. Ever since, that principle and those precautions have been, in our system, the anchor of freedom.

MANY DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Over the years, due in part to our decentralized system, we have come to recognize that most problems can be approached in many reasonable ways. Our Constitution checks and balances, our 48 state governments, our multiplicity of county and municipal governing bodies, our emphasis upon individual initiative and community responsibility, encourage unlimited experimentation in the solving of America's problems. Through this diversified approach, the effect of errors is restrained, calamitous mistakes are avoided, the general good is more surely determined, and the self-governing genius of our people is perpetually renewed.

Being long accustomed to decentralized authority, we are all too inclined to accept it as a convenient, even ordinary, fact of life, to expect it as our right, and to presume that it will always endure.

...A nation cannot be enslaved by diffused power but only by strong centralized Government...in spite of repression and ceaseless indoctrination, the determination of men and women to resist tyrannical control will not die; they will never accept supinely the lot of the enslaved.

The assertion and maintenance of its independence by Yugoslavia, the unceasing unrest in East Germany, the upsurge of freedom in ruthlessly suppressed Hungary, the increasing liberation of controls in Poland, all bear witness to man's eternal refusal to live enslaved by his fellow creatures or as the pawn of the state.

We, in America, gain renewed determination to hew to the principle of diffusion of power, knowing that only thus will we ourselves forever avoid drifting irretrievably into the grasp of some form of centralized Government.

Our governmental system, so carefully checked, so delicately balanced, with power fettered and the people free, has survived longer than any other attempt to conduct group affairs by the authority of the group itself. Yet a distinguished scholar has only recently counseled us that in the measurable future, if present trends continue, the states are sure to degenerate into powerless satellites of the National Government in Washington.

That this forecast does not suffer from lack of supporting evidence all of us know full well. The irony of it is accentuated as we recall that the National Government was itself not

the parent, but the creature, of the states acting together. Yet today it is often made to appear that the creature, Frankenstein-like, is determined to destroy the creators.

Deliberately I have said "made to appear." The tendency of bureaucracy to grow in size and power does not bear the whole of the blame. Never, under our constitutional system, could the National Government have siphoned away state authority without the neglect, acquiescence, or unthinking cooperation of the states themselves.

But, like nature, people and their Governments are intolerant of vacuums. Every state failure to meet a pressing public need has created the opportunity, developed the excuse and fed the temptation for the National Government to poach on the state's preserves. Year by year, responding to transient popular demands, the Congress has increased Federal functions. Slowly at first but in recent times more and more rapidly, the pendulum of power has swung from our states to the Central Government.

Four years ago at your Seattle conference I expressed the conviction that unless we preserve the traditional power and responsibilities of state government, with revenues necessary to exercise that power and discharge those responsibilities, then we will not preserve the kind of America we have known; eventually, we will, instead, have another form of government and, therefore, quite another kind of America.

That conviction I hold just as strongly today.

Because of that long-held belief -- because many of you, also, believed that the historic Federal-state relationship and its modern deviations needed careful re-examination -- in that same year I obtained Congressional authority to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. With the cooperation of state governors, Members of Congress and other leading citizens, the Commission completed the first official survey of our Federal system since the adoption of our Constitution 170 years ago. This study brought long-needed perspective and pointed the way to improvements in areas of mutual concern to the states and the Federal Government.

FORCED U.S. ACTION

Opposed though I am to needless Federal expansion, since 1953 I have found it necessary to urge Federal action in some areas traditionally reserved to the states. In each instance state inaction, or inadequate action, coupled with undeniable national need, has forced emergency Federal intervention.

The education of our youth is a prime example. Classroom shortages, in some places no less than critical, are largely the product of depression and wars, which, of course, were national and international, not state or local, both in their origins and effects. These classroom shortages have become potentially so dangerous to the entire Nation and have yielded so slowly to local effort as to compel emergency action. Thus was forced a Federal plan of temporary assistance adjusted to the specific needs of states and communities and designed not to supplant but to supplement their own efforts.

I at once concede that, in Government as with individuals, there is an instinctive inclination to persist in any activity once begun. But if it be the people's will, and I believe it is, I have no doubt at all that we can defeat that inclination in respect to Federal help in school construction, once the emergency need has been satisfied.

Three other basic problems provide simple examples of how "filling the vacuum" tends to constrict state and local responsibility. They are such problems as slum clearance and urban renewal -- problems caused by natural disasters -- problems of traffic safety.

As for the first, the lack of energetic state attention to urban needs over the past decade has spawned a host of Federal activities that are more than difficult to curtail. Today, for help on

Around the Capitol - 8

urban problems, committees of mayors are far more likely to journey to Washington than to state capitals.

It always has seemed to me that, in such meetings, Federal and municipal authorities have united in a two-pronged assault upon the State echelon of Government, attacking simultaneously both from above and from below.

Yet the needs of our cities are glaringly evident. Unless action is prompt and effective, urban problems will soon almost defy solution. Metropolitan areas have ranged far beyond city boundaries, but in every instance the centers and the peripheries are interdependent for survival and growth.

As citizens in outer areas clamor for adequate services, too often the cities and the counties avoid responsibility or are powerless to act as a result of state-imposed restrictions. Those needs must be -- and they will be -- met. The question I raise before you is this: Which level of government will meet those needs -- the city, the county, the state or the Federal Government? Or, if all must merge their efforts for reasons of mutual interest, how shall we confine each -- and especially the powerful Federal Government -- to its proper role?

Because I am so earnestly hopeful that this task will be assumed by government nearest the people and not by the far-off, reputedly "rich uncle" in Washington, D.C., I enthusiastically commend your Council's initiative in facing up to the needs of metropolitan areas.

Next, consider for a moment floods, droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes. Year by year, more and more Federal funds are being requested to meet such disasters which heretofore states, communities and philanthropic agencies have met themselves. In recent years I have gained some little appreciation of legislative bodies, so I can understand why a Governor is tempted to wire Washington for help instead of asking the legislature to act. Easy it is to send such a wire. But does it not tend to encourage the still greater growth of the distant and impersonal centralized bureaucracy that Jefferson held in such dread?

In varying degrees, in varying circumstances, Federal Government cooperation with states and communities has been, is now, and will continue to be indispensable. But I would urge that the states insistently contend for the fullest possible responsibility for essentially state problems, well knowing that with responsibility there goes, in the long run, authority.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

As for traffic safety, this, happily, is still a state and local responsibility. But day by day the American people are paying an increasingly fearful price for the failure of the states to agree on such safety essentials as standards for licensing of drivers and vehicles and basic rules of the road.

The need could scarcely be more acute. Last year's toll of traffic dead soared beyond 40,000 persons. One and a half million citizens were injured. Many were disabled for life. The estimated cost to the country was \$4,750,000,000.

We simply cannot let this go on. The cost of inaction is prohibitive. Who is going to fill the vacuum? Someone must, and someone will. Are we willing that, once again, it be Washington, D.C.?

I believe deeply in states' rights. I believe that the preservation of our states as vigorous, powerful governmental units is essential to permanent individual freedom and the growth of our national strength. But is it idle to champion states' rights without upholding states' responsibilities as well?

I believe that an objective reappraisal and reallocation of those responsibilities can lighten the hand of central authority, reinforce our state and local governments, and in the process strengthen all America. I believe we owe it to America to undertake that effort.

The alternatives are simple and clear:

Either -- by removing barriers to effective and responsive government, by overhauling taxing and fiscal systems, by better cooperation between all echelons of government, the states can regain and preserve their traditional responsibilities and rights;

Or -- by inadequate action, or by failure to act, the states can create new vacuums into which the Federal Government will plunge ever more deeply, impelled by popular pressures and transient political experiences.

I propose that we choose the first alternative, and I propose that here in this historic spot we dedicate ourselves to making it work.

Not in a speech -- nor by a collective resolution, no matter how powerfully worded -- can we turn back long-established trends. But we can start searching examinations and together lay out, promptly and clearly, a common course toward the ends we seek. I suggest, therefore, that this conference join with the Federal Administration in creating a task force for action -- a joint committee charged with these three responsibilities:

1. To designate functions which the states are ready and willing to assume and finances that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government;
2. To recommend the Federal and state revenue adjustments required to enable the states to assume such functions; and
3. To identify functions and responsibilities likely to require state or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of state effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action.

In designating the functions, to be reassured by the states, the Committee should also specify when those functions should be assumed -- the amounts by which Federal taxes should be reduced -- and increases in state revenues needed to support the transferred functions. As the first step, the Committee might well concentrate on a single function or program and pair it with a specific Federal tax or tax amount. This effort presupposes that Federal taxes would be cut more than state taxes would be raised to support the transferred functions. The elimination of the Federal overhead -- stopping, in other words, the "freight charges" on money being hauled from the states to Washington and back (a bill, I remind you, that is always collected in full) -- would save the American taxpayer a tidy sum.

RE-EXAMINE FISCAL POLICIES

Obviously, such an effort requires your own thoughtful study as well as Federal analysis. It means re-examining every one of your local and state fiscal policies, including taxation, bonded indebtedness, operating costs, and cash reserves to meet natural disasters and other emergencies. It means realistically relating tax rates and assessed valuations to expanded incomes and real property values.

Once the Committee acts, I have it in mind that all of us would cooperate in securing the necessary action by the Congress and the various state legislative bodies for the health of our Republic and the good of us all.

Regaining lost ground, whether in war or in public affairs, is the most challenging task of all. But because I have seen it done, I know it can be done by men of dedication. This place where we are met today abounds with historic examples of the same kind of dedication.

Not one of us questions the governmental concepts so wisely applied by the framers of our Constitution. I have not the slightest doubt that, by mobilizing our collective leadership, we can revitalize the principle of sharing of responsibility, of separation of authority, of diffusion of power, in our free Government.

Our objectives are two:

First, we must see that Government remains responsive to the pressing needs of the American people.

Second, we must see that, in meeting those needs, each level of Government performs its proper function -- no more, no less.

Thus we will pass on to those who come after us an America free, strong and durable.

And so, America will continue to be a symbol of courage and of hope for the oppressed millions over the world who, victimized by powerful centralized Government, aspire with all their heart and soul to join us in freedom.

GOVERNORS TALK POLITICS AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Governors of the states and territories June 24-26 met at Williamsburg, Va., for their annual Governors' Conference to discuss state business and Federal-state problems. The gubernatorial press conferences, as much a feature of the annual meetings as the formal conferences, were begun by California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R).

Knight said that a split GOP race for the California governorship in 1958 might prove "disastrous" for the Republican party in the state. He said there was a "rising tide" of Democratic strength in California, and if Sen. William F. Knowland (R) ran for Governor in 1958, and a Republican contest developed, "we might lose the Governor's seat, the Senate seat and quite a few seats in Congress." Later, Knowland challenged Knight's assertion. "Gov. Knight teamed up with Harold Stassen last year to try to drop Vice President (Richard M.) Nixon from the (national) ticket," Knowland said. "Stassen said...we couldn't win nationally if Nixon were renominated and...Knight said we couldn't carry California. Both were wrong then as I believe the Governor is wrong now," he said.

Knight denied reports of a "deal" with Nixon to deliver the California delegation to him at the 1960 Republican National Convention. He said "Democratic politicians" were spreading the rumor that he was acting as Nixon's hatchet man. (Weekly Report, p. 714)

Knight said he was not a candidate for President in 1960 or for Senator in 1958, when Knowland's term ends. He said that if President Eisenhower believed it to be in the best interests of the Republican party and the country to indicate his support of a Presidential successor, Knight would welcome such an action.

McKeldin of Maryland

However, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R Md.) said he did not think it would be "in character" for Mr. Eisenhower to propose a candidate for the 1960 GOP Presidential nomination. He said he doubted that Vice President Nixon would get any nod from Mr. Eisenhower for the nomination. McKeldin proposed Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther as the GOP nominee. He termed Gruenther "the smartest, best qualified man the Republicans could pick." McKeldin said the fact that Gruenther was a Catholic made him more appealing as a GOP candidate.

Williams of Michigan

Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) predicted the Democratic party would work out its differences on civil rights and present a sufficiently united front to win the 1960 Presidential election. He suggested that passage of the civil rights bill (HR 6127) would remove a divisive factor and help Democrats to agree on other things. (Weekly Report, p. 735)

Williams told his press conference that Democrats in Congress, badly divided on the civil rights issue, "do not necessarily" speak for the Democratic party. He said the Democratic position on civil rights was spelled

out in the 1956 party platform and Congressional Democratic leaders had a responsibility to carry it out. Told he was not "popular" in the South because of his strong position in favor of civil rights, Williams said he was sorry but did not intend to "trim" his position.

Williams expressed the view that the Democratic National Committee, through its executive committee and advisory committee, had a right to speak for the party between conventions. The advisory committee has come out strongly for civil rights.

As to his availability for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination, Williams said he had been so busy being Governor he had not thought about it. Asked if he would run for reelection to a sixth term in 1958 or seek the seat of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R), up for reelection in 1958, Williams said only that he intended to run for something.

Clement of Tennessee

Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement (D) predicted a "wide open race" for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination; said he was "not running for anything and not running away from anything." Asked if he might run for the Senate in 1958 when the term of Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) expires, Clement replied that he and Gore were personal friends. He added that since he was elected Governor twice, he was in debt to the people of Tennessee and would be available for what they wanted him to do.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.) and Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D S.C.), in separate interviews, said the Supreme Court's school integration decision was nowhere near enforcement in their states. Stanley predicted the action of Senate Republicans in taking the lead in a successful move to place on the Senate's calendar a House-passed civil rights bill would react against the GOP in the South. (Weekly Report, p. 736)

Political Briefs

GOV. LEADER'S PLANS

Gov. George M. Leader (D Pa.) June 26, at the Williamsburg, Va., Governors Conference, said he did not plan to be a candidate for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination, but was undecided about running for the Senate in 1958 when Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) is up for reelection. Leader's term expires in 1958; he cannot run for reelection.

NAACP SEES NEGRO SWITCH

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in a Detroit convention report, June 23 said Negroes in both the North and South have soured on the Democratic party because of its Southern opposition to racial desegregation. The NAACP said it would support liberal candidates of both parties.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Young Republican National Federation met June 19-22 in Washington, D.C. for its 10th biennial convention. The final convention platform included four provisions that ran counter to Administration policies:

- The convention rejected a platform provision endorsing the Eisenhower Administration's proposals for Federal aid for school construction and adopted an amendment, by a 390-221 vote, opposing such aid.

- Delegates adopted, by voice vote, a "right-to-work" amendment urging changes in the Taft-Hartley Law "to prohibit compulsory union membership." Retiring Young Republican National Chairman Charles K. McWhorter June 23 said he felt the convention vote for a Federal right-to-work law was "inconsistent" for a group that believed in states rights. A similar proposal was rejected in 1955.

- The convention amended its platform, by a 333-254 vote, to urge a re-examination of "status of forces agreements (to insure)...that the American flag...will protect each member of our armed forces...."

- The Federation voted 175-430 "against striking a platform provision opposing military aid to any Communist nation. Yugoslavia is the only such nation receiving U.S. military aid."

The convention platform favored civil rights legislation, but an amendment specifically endorsing the Eisenhower Administration civil rights program, and calling for "an unceasing program of positive policies in civil rights" was agreed to, 443-168.

John Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio, publisher and attorney was elected national chairman, succeeding McWhorter.

In an interview with Congressional Quarterly, McWhorter said the Young Republican Federation has grown stronger during the past two years because it and Republican women's clubs are the main sources for recruiting and training the Young Republicans needed for campaign and organizational work and many senior party leaders are former Young Republicans, hence know the potential of the Federation and are inclined to assign it a larger role. During McWhorter's term, both Republican national chairmen -- Leonard W. Hall and Meade Alcorn -- were Young Republicans.

McWhorter set up the national Young Republican headquarters to be a "clearing house of information" for local and state clubs. He said there are currently 2,500 local Young Republican clubs in all states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico; 450 college clubs and 250 high school groups, with total membership exceeding 400,000.

McWhorter credited the Young Republican aid given to Rep. Edwin H. May Jr. (R Conn.) in the Hartford areas as being a major reason for May's win in 1956.

The Young Republican Awards Committee credited the Westport, Conn., club -- judged best Young Republican club in the country -- with being a prime factor in getting out 94.2 percent of the vote in Westport in 1956; the North Texas State College Club at Denton, Texas -- judged best college Young Republican club in the country -- for the help it gave Thad Hutcheson (R) in the April 2 special Senate election; the St. Clair County, Mich., club for helping to elect Rep. Robert J. McIntosh (R) in the 7th District; and the Hennepin County Club in Minneapolis for helping to reelect Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) in the 5th District and working for GOP 3rd District nominee George Mikan.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Sen. William F. Knowland (R), who has announced plans to retire from the Senate in 1958, June 21 said he might announce within six weeks his political intentions for 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 714)

CONNECTICUT -- Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) June 20 vetoed a farm tax relief bill on the ground that it would imperil the state's financial program.

MAINE -- Former GOP Gov. Horace A. Hildreth, 54, of Portland, recently resigned Ambassador to Pakistan, June 26 said he may run for the Republican Senatorial nomination in 1958 when Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R), 56, is up for reelection. Payne, recently recovered from a heart attack, June 14 said he might reconsider his 1956 decision not to seek reelection. (Weekly Report, p. 743)

MARYLAND -- Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D), 5th District, June 22 said he would not be a candidate for either the Senate or Governor in 1958, but would seek reelection to the House. (Weekly Report, p. 511).... Delegate Daniel B. Brewster (D), Towson attorney, June 20 filed for the Democratic nomination in the 2nd District, a seat held by Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R).

MICHIGAN -- Fifth District Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R), 43, of Grand Rapids June 6 said he had decided "finally and unequivocally" to remain in the House and not seek election to other office. Ford said his decision was "long range," and not just for 1958 when both Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) are up for reelection.

NEW YORK -- State Democratic Chairman Michael H. Prendergast June 23 rated James A. Farley, Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Administration, and former Democratic National Chairman, as his party's best candidate for election as Senator in 1958 when the seat held by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) is up for election. Prendergast also listed Thomas E. Murray, retiring member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner, unsuccessful candidate against Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) in 1956, as among the stronger Democratic candidates.

NEW JERSEY -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), 75, June 23 said he intended to seek reelection in 1958. Smith made his announcement after he said he learned 12th District Rep. Robert W. Kean (R), 63, intended to seek the GOP nomination for Smith's seat in 1958.

VIRGINIA -- Howard C. Gilmer Jr., former Federal attorney who had been under attack by insurance underwriters for alleged unethical conduct, June 22 withdrew as the sole candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney general of Virginia. The Democratic primary is July 9. State law provides that if a candidate withdraws less than 30 days before the primary, the party's state central committee shall by resolution proclaim the time, place and manner of nominating a new candidate. (Weekly Report, p. 635)

Official Reports

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SPENDING, RECEIPTS THROUGH MAY 31

Forty-three groups and one individual reported spending \$2,321,794.29 for general political activity during the first five months of 1957, through May 31. Receipts totaled \$1,370,564.83. Following is a list of the groups arranged by categories -- Democratic, Republican, Labor, Miscellaneous. A (1) following a committee's reported finances indicates the report covered the first two months only.

Democratic Groups

Seven Democratic groups reported spending \$547,441.53 during Jan. 1-May 31, 1957, for general political activity, or 24 percent of total spending reported. Receipts of the Democratic groups totaled \$512,829.46, or 37 percent of total receipts.

Democratic National Committee -- received \$410,196.17; spent \$398,649.73.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- received \$5,000; spent \$1,000.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- received \$3,200; spent \$17,545.22.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received \$7,700; spent \$18,047.45. (1)

Stevenson-Kefauver Campaign Committee -- received \$76,082.39; spent \$98,582.56.

Yarborough Committee of Dallas, Texas -- received and spent \$4,577.95. Committee also reported receiving and spending \$4,665 on a "Yarborough Appreciation Dinner."

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- received \$1,407.95; spent \$4,373.62.

Republican Groups

Fifteen Republican groups reported spending \$1,485,819.36 during Jan. 1-May 31, 1957, for general political activity. This amounted to 64 percent of total political spending reported. Republican receipts came to \$556,332.07, or 41 percent of all receipts.

Republican National Committee -- received \$300,754.73; spent \$588,042.03.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- received \$46,350.00; spent \$265,982.74.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received \$74,321.18; spent \$147,445.43.

Independent Democrats for Eisenhower -- received nothing; spent \$745.17. (1)

National Citizens for Eisenhower -- received \$58,513.66; spent \$193,952.03.

National Federation of Republican Women -- received \$20,770.79; spent \$8,669.53.

National Ike Day Committee, Kansas City, Mo. -- received \$15,000; spent \$20,189.63. (1)

New York State Youth for Eisenhower -- received \$22; spent \$127.74. (1)

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received \$547.25; spent \$107,782.26.

Republican State Committee for Delaware, Wilmington -- received \$12,878.87; spent \$11,432.77.

Republican State Committee of Wyoming -- received \$889.00; spent \$918.09.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- received \$1,136.89; spent \$5,535.44. (1)

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- received \$21,358.85; spent \$134,095.47.

Young Republican National Federation -- received \$3,788.85; spent \$334.03.

Young Republican National Campaign Committee -- received nothing; spent \$567.00.

Labor Groups

Eleven labor groups reported spending \$78,973.37 for political activity during the first five months of 1957, or 3 percent of total reported spending. Receipts totaled \$70,249.23, or 5 percent of total receipts.

Amalgamated Political Education Committee, New York City -- received \$1,110.60; spent \$1,878.15.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica -- received \$846.00; spent \$750.36.

Committee on Political Education, Individual Contributions Fund, D.C. -- received \$11,239.45; spent \$14,936.80. (1)

Labor's League for Political Education of Kansas, Topeka -- received \$522.82; spent \$50.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Los Angeles, Calif. -- received \$745.20; spent \$310.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, D.C. -- general fund: received \$13,232.19; spent \$4,586.00. Educational fund: received \$19,960.11; spent \$23,197.84.

Railway Labor's Political League, D.C. -- received \$4,745; spent \$6,750.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio -- received \$759; spent \$1,149.

UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, Detroit, Mich. -- received \$10,248; spent \$8,585.22.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received and spent nothing.

United Steelworkers of America, Individual Voluntary Contributions Account -- received \$6,840.86; spent \$16,780.

Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous groups reported political spending for the first five months of 1957 totaling \$204,560.03, or 9 percent of total political spending. Receipts came to \$231,154.07, or 17 percent of all receipts.

Americans for Democratic Action -- regular account: received \$61,528.93; spent \$62,555.90. Non-political account: received \$26,382.50; spent \$24,752.75.

Christian Nationalist Crusade -- received \$93,039.77; spent \$68,079.69.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- received \$293.00; spent \$242.16;

For America, D.C. -- received \$20,214.40; spent \$12,837.78.

Good Government National Committee, New York City -- received \$100 (loan); spent \$10.96.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, New York City -- received \$18,271.41; spent \$24,018.13.

National Committee for T. Coleman Andrews and Thomas H. Werdel, D.C. -- received \$7,410.68; spent \$7,479.42.

No Tax-No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- received nothing; spent \$5.

Pro America, California Chapter, San Francisco -- received \$1,899.56; spent \$1,788.36. (1)

Pro America, National Association, San Francisco, Calif. -- received \$2,013.85; spent \$2,789.88.

Individuals

One individual reported spending \$5,000 for political activity other than contributions to political committees during the first five months of 1957.

H. R. Cullen, Houston, Texas -- spent \$5,000.

Pressure Points

BAR URGES GREATER COMMITTEE AUTHORITY

The American Bar Assn. June 22 urged the passage of a bill (HR 259) to permit a Congressional committee to seek an immediate Federal court order to compel the testimony of reluctant witnesses. The ABA said existing procedures for prosecuting reluctant witnesses were too slow. Committees currently must get a resolution adopted by their chamber citing witnesses for contempt of Congress. The Justice Department then prosecutes.

SAVINGS LEAGUE COMMENDS 'TIGHT MONEY'

Roy M. Marr, president of the United States Savings and Loan League, June 24 said the Administration's "tight money" policy had "kept the lid from blowing off" the housing industry. Marr said if had not been for tightening credit conditions, building costs "would have skyrocketed."

NAACP SAYS LIBERTIES ENDANGERED

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People June 23 said the South's resistance to desegregation was endangering the civil liberties of whites as well as Negroes. In its 1956 annual report, the group said attempts to enforce racial inequality in some southern states had resulted in restrictions on speech, assembly, petition and redress of grievances. It said southern whites who did not subscribe to an extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied basic liberties by legislative action, administrative procedures and extra-legal activities of pressure groups.

STATE LAWYERS SUGGEST COURT CURB

The National Assn. of Attorneys General, meeting at Sun Valley, Idaho, June 26 received recommendations by its committee on Federal-state relations calling for restrictions on the power of the Supreme Court to exert exclusive jurisdiction over a state law unless specifically authorized to do so by Congress.

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

Numerous letters urged pay increases for Government employees.

Support for an extension of the GI bill, House passage of Hells Canyon and increases in annuities for retired persons.

Congressmen reported the week's mail was slower than usual; letters favoring budget and tax cuts had practically ceased.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between June 10-19, 1957. Registrants filing indicated an interest in tax, transportation, oil and television legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HAROLD C. MILLER, public relations consultant, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/57.

Legislative Interest -- Favors S 1870, a bill "to amend section 1 (3) of Title 17 of the United States Code with regard to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines."

Previous Registration -- World-Wide Broadcasting System Inc. (Weekly Report, p. 567).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Committee for Competitive Television, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WALLACE MASON BRADLEY, "lobbyist for UHF television stations," 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Excise tax bill on all-channel sets."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Denbel Realty & Construction Co. Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STEPHEN M. SCHWEBEL, lawyer, 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 6/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of Senate version of HR 6659, the National Housing Act.

● **EMPLOYER & REGISTRANT** -- FIRST UNITED CORP., 80 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 6/18/57.

Expenses -- \$100 weekly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Union Oil Co., General Petroleum Corp. and Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; Shell Oil Co., Standard Oil of California and Tidewater Oil, San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- FRANCIS J. RYLEY, lawyer, 519 Title and Trust Co., Phoenix, Ariz. Filed 6/18/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters of general concern to the petroleum industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Independent Fluorspar Producers Assn., c/o J. Blecheisen, Rosiclare, Ill.

Registrant -- CLYDE L. FLYNN JR., lawyer and fluorspar mine operator, Elizabethtown, Ill. Filed 6/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "protection of domestic fluorspar industry from imports."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD E. FELLOWS, president and chairman of the board, 1771 NSt. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation...which affects the broadcasting industry."

Previous Registration -- Registered for the same organization (1951 Almanac, p. 701).

● EMPLOYER -- National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MORTIMER B. DOYLE, trade association executive, 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation...affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry."

● EMPLOYER -- Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

Registrant -- SEYMOUR S. MINTZ, law firm of Hogan & Hartson, 810 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registrations -- John H. Davis et al (1954 Almanac, p. 700); Hughes Tool Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 684; 1955 Almanac, p. 689); Republic Steel Corp. (1955 Almanac, p. 694).

● EMPLOYER -- Tungsten Mining Corp, Henderson, N.C.

Registrant -- DOUGLAS L. HATCH, 715 Cafritz Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "obtaining the appropriation provided for in Public Law 733, 84th Congress," to maintain production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum.

Citizens' Groups

● EMPLOYER & REGISTRANT -- THE ASSN. FOR THE BEST USE OF FLORIDA LANDS INC., 614 Aledo Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. Filed 6/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- "To protect south Florida from acquisition by the Everglades National Park."

● EMPLOYER -- Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumers League, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Mrs. OPAL D. DAVID, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of amending "the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase coverage."

Compensation -- \$150 weekly.

● EMPLOYER & REGISTRANT -- GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, 1724 NSt. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/57.

Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER -- The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., 14 Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay, India.

Registrant -- JUSTICE M. CHAMBERS, consultant, 2521 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of S J Res 66, a resolution to "authorize sale of certain number of merchant type vessels to the government of India or citizens of India."

Compensation -- \$600 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$470 quarterly.

Previous Registration -- M. Golodetz & Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 684).

● EMPLOYER -- Lineas Tres M, Marina Mercanta Mexicana, S.A. de C.V., Vallarta I, Mexico City, D.F.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/57.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of S 1644, a bill to authorize the sale of vessels to citizens of Mexico, and related measures."

Previous Registrations -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritime (1952 Almanac, p. 442; 1953 Almanac, p. 593; 1954 Almanac, p. 699). Philippine-American War Damage Claimants (1954 Almanac, p. 699, 690; Weekly Report, p. 210). Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Philippine Non-Profit Institutions and Philippine Sugar Assn. (1955 Almanac, p. 701; 1956 Almanac, p. 685; Weekly Report, p. 81). American Trucking Assns. (1956 Almanac, p. 668). Charlie Sylvester Correll (Weekly Report, p. 363).

● EMPLOYER -- Wintershall A.G., Kassel, Germany, potash, Salzdettfurth A.G., Bad Salzdettfurth, Germany, potash. (Both organizations represented in the U.S. by Shearman, Sterling & Wright, 20 Wall St. New York, N.Y.)

Registrant -- W.H. KITTRELL, public relations consultant, Commercial Bldg., Dallas, Texas. Filed 6/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of S 600 which provides for the return of vested assets of nationals of enemy countries now held by the Alien Property Custodian."

Compensation -- \$1,500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Melben Oil Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 846), West Central Texas Oil & Gas Assn. (1956 Almanac, p. 680).

Individuals

● EMPLOYER & REGISTRANT -- JOSEPH P. ADAMS, general counsel and executive director of Assn. of Local & Territorial Airlines, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Further legislation beneficial to member airlines of the Assn. of Local & Territorial Airlines." In favor of S 2229 and HR 7993, bills to provide for Government guaranty of private loans to certain air carriers for purchase of aircraft and equipment.

Compensation -- \$150 monthly (legislative work).

Expenses -- \$200 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- William Dzus of Dzus Fastener Co., Box 185, Babylon, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- RICHARD B. BARKER of law firm of Ivins, Phillips & Barker, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/57.

2. Registrant -- JAY W. GLASMAN of law firm of Ivins, Phillips and Barker, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/57.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of HR 4957, a bill to amend section 391 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registrations -- Barker registered for Eastman Kodak Co., and the Holoide Co. in 1947; Eastman Kodak Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 594); Remington Rand Inc. (1954 Almanac, p. 691).

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- L.R. VAN BIBBER, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/57.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1386, HR 5124, bills to prescribe rules, standards and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of power or train brakes."

Compensation -- \$21 daily.

GRASS-ROOTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFLATION

The National Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation, a new organization whose goal is to urge anti-spending policies on the Government, held its first national conference in Washington June 24-25. Leaders of the Committee said the conference would kick off a "grass-roots" campaign of "educating the American people, and through them, the Congress on the dangers of inflation."

Origins of Groups

The Citizens Committee is an offshoot of the National Council for Community Improvement, a 10-year-old organization with headquarters in St. Louis. J. C. Penney, head of the chain of stores that carries his name, is board chairman and Paul C. Stark, Missouri nurseryman, is president of the Council.

The Council's program includes these planks: "To encourage greater self-reliance and community responsibility.... To encourage economy in all levels of Government.... To encourage local initiative with less dependence on Federal aid...."

Stark said that early in 1957 members of the Council decided a new organization was needed to "spearhead the fight on inflation." The Citizens Committee was formed, with W.F. Rockwell Jr., president of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, as acting chairman and Stark as program director.

As its pilot program, the Citizens Committee in April encouraged 24 residents of Mexico, Mo., to place a full-page advertisement in the Mexico Evening Ledger. Addressed as an open letter to Sens. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), the ad said in part:

"We are alarmed because of the trend towards constantly increasing Government expenditures. The purchasing power of the dollar continues on its downward plunge which has already brought the highest cost of living on record.... We ask that extreme efforts be made to encourage economy and efficiency in Government. The Federal budget as proposed calls for too much spending and must be cut to reason.... We feel it our duty to petition you...to do your utmost to check excessive Government spending. At the same time we believe the people, also, should restrain themselves from exerting pressures that tend to force higher living costs. We believe the time has come when we should be more grateful to our chosen representatives for what they save us than for what they get for us. Inflation must be curbed."

Stark said the Mexico, Mo., ad alone produced about 1,100 letters to Congress. Reprints of the ad were sent to 11,400 daily and weekly newspapers and about 1,000 requested mats of the ad for reproduction. Reprints also were sent to about 5,000 trade associations, public relations executives, business and civic leaders. Local Citizens Committees were formed in a number of communities as a result of the publicity. The Washington conference was the Committee's first effort to spread its program over the whole country.

The Citizens Committee expects to work with and through a number of national organizations with broad membership bases. Officers of the following groups are represented on the Citizens Committee:

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Assn., Freedoms Foundation, Milk Industries Foundation, the American Medical Assn., the National Grange, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, the American Assn. of Nurserymen and the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Other organizations represented at the Washington conference were:

The American National Cattlemen's Assn., the Western States Meat Packers Assn., the Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Assn., the Committee for Economic Development, the National Small Business Men's Assn., the American Life Convention, the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Assn., the National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, the National Highway Users Assn., the National Assn. of Electric Cos., the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the American Seed Trade Assn., the National Assn. of Oil Equipment Jobbers and the Assn. of American Railroads.

Contributors

Stark said the Citizens Committee was financed by contributions of individuals and business firms connected with the National Council for Community Improvement. Among those listed as "sustaining contributors" to the National Council were:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., American Can Co., Anheuser-Busch Inc., Arkansas Power and Light Co., Borg-Warner Corp., Caterpillar Tractor Co., the Chrysler Corp., the Coca-Cola Co., Continental Can Co., Continental Motors Corp., Erie Railroad, Fairbanks, Morse and Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Ford Motor Co., General Foods Corp., General Mills Inc., General Motors Corp., General Outdoor Advertising Co., General Tire and Rubber Co., B.F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Inc., M.A. Hanna Co., Hilton Hotels Corp., Humble Oil & Refining Co., I.G.A. Distributing Co., International Business Machines Corp., International Harvester Co., Motorola Inc., National Biscuit Co., National Cash Register Co., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Procter & Gamble Co., Radio Corporation of America, Republic Steel Corp., Rexall Drug Co., Safeway Stores, Santa Fe Railway, Socony Mobil Oil Co., Standard Oil Cos. of California, New Jersey and Ohio, U.S. Steel Corporation.

The official statement of the Citizens Committee program says:

"The people and their attitude can exert a decisive influence toward changing this inflationary trend.... If the people could be shown that their demands for more and more Government spending...are important causes of inflation, they would let up on their requests.... Thus the

idea was born...of a national educational committee which would carry these ideas to the people at the grass roots level in order to create a better understanding.... It is the hope and plan...that as a result of the Washington conference, executives of business, associations and other groups, armed with the information they obtain from speakers and in discussion panels, will funnel through their state and local outlets the facts on what causes inflation and how to fight it."

Summarized below are some of the major speeches at the two-day Washington conference:

Nourse Address

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, June 24 praised the efforts of both President Truman and President Eisenhower to combat inflation. "President Truman continuously stressed the threat of inflation.... The present Administration has...tenaciously resisted tax reduction that would have been inflationary and has pursued a tight money policy that is counter-inflationary...."

Nourse said the doctrine that inflation is "effective, pleasant and safe" has been "both preached and practiced by most of the labor unions...and a great part of business management.... One farm organization openly supports it, while the other three...disavow it even though many of their members angle for more political means of getting in on its gains."

Rejecting this position, Nourse said, "The real source of inflation in postwar United States has lain in the market place -- in the institutions and practices of labor union bargaining and corporation price administration." Government fiscal and monetary policies are "incapable of really offsetting" these forces, he said. Nourse criticized what he called the "tricky gadgets" used by management, labor and agriculture to run the "engine of inflation."

Management's "gadgets," he said, are "the two-phase escalator clause in wage contracts, by which wage rates rise automatically in accordance with a theoretical factor of productivity increase or with a rise in the cost-of-living index...and the principle that prices should be high enough to largely defray the cost of plant betterment and expansion without much recourse to the securities market. Unionism, not to be outdone as a designer of inflation devices, got court recognition of the theory that labor is exempt from antitrust law, and developed the technique of forcing maximum wage and fringe gain through the strongest union at the most strategic point in business.... The farmer was something of a pioneer in the field of escalation gadgets with his formula of parity prices -- that is, if prices of things he buys go up, the Government must support farm prices at a proportionately higher level."

Nourse rejected the argument that a cut in the Federal budget or a tightening of monetary controls would reverse the inflationary course. "The built-in inflationary mechanism I have described will not be converted to a stabilizing prosperity mechanism by simply cutting \$2 billion or \$6 billion out of the current budget. Nor will it be done merely by a continuance of the firm but flexible monetary administration of the Federal Reserve System." Drastic reductions in Government spending or sharp curtailment of the money supply "would curb inflation at the cost of a depression," he said.

"We cannot leave the solution of this problem to Washington," Nourse said. "It requires that we ourselves

tackle the problem at its source in the voluntary wage-cost-price-investment-credit relations of the enterprise market." (Weekly Report, p. 765)

Byrd Address

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) June 24 said, "Inflation is the most serious problem facing the American public, as dangerous as an H-Bomb." He said there is no sign of a halt in the inflation, fed by "increases in wages above the increases in productivity, increases in Government spending and increases in interest rates."

Byrd acknowledged that the economy seems prosperous but said it "is not a sound or solid prosperity. Total public and private debt increased in the past four years from \$600 billion to \$800 billion. We have no reserves of any consequence. We are taxing people to the very limit. We have borrowed all we can borrow legally. If a recession comes, what will be our situation?"

Byrd said that if Congress had passed President Eisenhower's fiscal 1958 budget as it was originally submitted, it would have committed itself to ever-larger budgets in years ahead. He said that "for the first time I've known, people are aroused by public spending. Congress had done a good job on cutting the budget, but it could have done a better job if it had the cooperation of the President."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) June 24 said the Joint Economic Fiscal Policy Subcommittee he heads had concluded that "lack of individual savings and the tremendous amount of Federal spending on top of the tremendous amount of individual and business spending" were two major causes of inflation. (Weekly Report, p. 762)

Mills said he saw "no possibility of reducing taxes without adding to inflation, except if we make a substantial reduction in Government spending." The \$1 billion or \$2 billion surplus in sight for fiscal 1958, he said, is not sufficient to justify a tax cut when there is no sign of a slowdown in business.

Mills, like Byrd, said the Federal Government must eliminate some of its programs if spending is to be reduced. "The existing programs," he said, "will add about \$3 billion to the budget every year they are continued, an amount just about equal to the anticipated annual growth in Government revenues."

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) June 24 said the "tight money policy has not curbed the spiral of inflation and unless we want wage and price controls by law, we must impose self-restraints upon ourselves."

Lausche called on the Federal Government to set an example for every citizen by adopting "an austerity program -- more saving and less buying." He listed as principles of the austerity program:

"Be vocal in condemning waste and unnecessary luxuries in all levels of Government.

"Do not encourage people to borrow money which they will not be able to repay.

"Refrain from entering into any new fields of Government operations...which historically and traditionally have been performed by local and state governments.

"Hold in abeyance Federal, state and local building projects and other public improvements which are not definitely and immediately needed.

"Avoid indulging in pork barrel philosophy under which Congressmen begin exchanging votes to obtain approval of projects which cannot stand on their own feet.

"Stop demanding more Government services and benefits."

CONGRESS PONDERES REGULATION OF LOBBYING

A big decision still facing the 85th Congress is what to do about an old-fashioned law for a modernized profession -- lobbying.

The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act has not been revised since its enactment even though it is generally agreed that the law is one of the most confusing on the books.

The Senate Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign contributions after a 15-month investigation recommended a new lobby bill. The bill (S 2191) was introduced by Special Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.).

S 2191 was referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee which McClellan also heads. Eli E. Nobleman, Committee staff member, has gone over S 2191 line by line and recommended several revisions, most of them of a technical nature. His nine-page memorandum is in the hands of Senators on the Committee for consideration. McClellan has indicated that he wants to report out a lobby bill in time to vote on it this session.

The basic problem before the Committee is determining the proper scope of a lobby law. Or as one legal expert on the Government Operations Committee put it, "how to catch the whales without netting the minnows." S 2191 would put out a fine meshed net for lobbyists. It would cover any person who:

- "Is employed or retained to influence legislation... by means of direct communication" with Congress or a Federal agency.

- "Employs or retains one or more legislative agents and who makes an expenditure of \$300 or more in any calendar quarter...for the purpose of influencing legislation by direct communication" with Congress. (This could mean that the regular pay of a corporation president coming to Washington to testify on a bill would be counted as money to influence legislation.)

- Asks more than 1,000 persons to write Congress about pending legislation or offers to pay for more than 25 other persons' communications to Congress.

- "Has made expenditures exceeding \$50,000 in the aggregate within the preceding 12 months in presenting a program addressed to the public, a substantial portion of which is intended, designed or calculated to influence legislation."

The full time professional lobbyists would have to file a registration form and spending reports. Others would file only spending reports. Also, the full time professional lobbyists would be subject to criminal penalties for violating the act while others would be subject to civil penalties.

(For a detailed report on the recommended lobby law, Weekly Report, p. 695)

The very modernness of today's lobbying techniques dictated the broad scope of S 2191. Its purpose is to disclose, not restrict, lobbying so Members of Congress can identify pressures applied on them for legislative action.

The difficulty in identifying pressures was demonstrated in the oil industry's campaign to obtain passage of the bill (HR 6645, S 1853) to free natural gas producers from Federal public utility regulation. (1956 Almanac, p. 476) Here is how that campaign operated as described in McClellan's Special Committee hearings and final report (S Rept 395).

Oil Industry Campaign

COMMITTEE FORMED -- First step was the formation Oct. 2, 1954, of the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee comprised of a cross section of the oil and gas industry. The minutes of that first meeting read that the "agreed objective is to formulate and carry into effect a long-range public information program. The program will be national in scope and it will involve the preparation of articles, advertisements, etc., for use in various mediums which are available.... The committee's affairs will be limited to this objective. Under no circumstances will the committee engage in any activities which constitute lobbying." NGORC did not register under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act on the ground it was "educating," not lobbying.

FINANCING -- NGORC collected \$1,950,000 for its campaign with \$1,646,500 of that amount coming from 26 big oil and gas firms. It spent \$1,753,513 of its money in the following ways: \$798,304 for newspaper and magazine advertising; \$499,181 for printing; \$234,732 for administrative expenses; \$87,032 for national publicity in the form of pamphlets, etc.; \$85,160 for Hill & Knowlton public relations firm which mapped out NGORC's campaign strategy; the rest for miscellaneous items.

"EDUCATION" TECHNIQUES -- These are the steps NGORC used to get its message across to the public:

- Polled 561 "thought leaders" (editors, teachers, clergymen, professional people, businessmen, farm leaders) at a cost of \$10,000 about the gas industry to get an idea of the public sentiment.

- Set up 15 regional districts throughout the U.S. with a regional chairman for each district. Various oil and gas companies loaned 3,000 men to NGORC for manpower. The individual companies paid the salaries of the men on loan to NGORC.

- Distributed more than five million pieces of literature and made thousands of talks to civic organizations and personally contacted thought leaders in an effort to win public support for the natural gas bill. An estimated 500 radio broadcasts were made and a film about the gas industry was widely distributed.

The Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign Contributions said in its report (S Rept 395) that "the campaign to mold public opinion involved all media of communication. Elaborate kits were prepared by NGORC for distribution to its representatives throughout the country containing among other things, material for newspaper editors, press releases, speeches tailored to various types of audiences, interviews and scripts for radio-television broadcasts."

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 55

HR 4136 -- Extend period within which Export-Import Bank of Washington may make loans. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/30/57 -- House Banking and Currency reported March 25, 1957. House passed April 9, 1957. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 16, 1957. Senate passed June 5, 1957. President signed June 17, 1957.

Public Law 56

HR 53 -- Consolidate into one Act, and simplify and make more uniform, laws administered by the Veterans' Administration re compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits, and consolidate into one Act the laws pertaining to the administration of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported March 28, 1957. House passed April 1, 1957. Senate Finance reported May 16, 1957. Senate passed amended June 3, 1957. House agreed to Senate amendments June 4, 1957. President signed June 17, 1957.

Public Law 57

HR 2493 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to permit the construction of a bridge and road across Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. ROBESON (D Va.) -- 1/10/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 18, 1957. House passed May 6, 1957. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 22, 1957. Senate passed June 5, 1957. President signed June 17, 1957.

Public Law 58

HR 7221 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/3/57 -- House Appropriations reported May 3, 1957. House passed May 7, 1957. Senate Appropriations reported May 15, 1957. Senate passed, amended, May 20, 1957. House agreed to conference report June 18, 1957. House insisted in its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 15 and 17, June 18, 1957. Senate agreed to conference report June 19, 1957. Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments Nos. 2, 5 and 16, receded from amendments Nos. 15 and 17, June 19, 1957. President signed June 21, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through June 9, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,365	8,321
Joint Resolutions	111	385
Concurrent Resolutions	35	201
Simple Resolutions	150	289
TOTAL	2,661	9,196

This week's listing includes:

Bills	HR 8010 to HR 8311 S 2306 to S 2365
Resolutions	S J Res 104 to S J Res 111 S Con Res 35 S Res 149 to S Res 150 H J Res 373 to H J Res 385 H Con Res 189 to H Con Res 201 H Res 280 to H Res 289

1. Agriculture

S 2306 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. CURTIS (R Neb.), Capehart (R Ind.), Hruska (R Neb.), Allott (R Colo.), Beall (R Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cuse (R S.D.), Eastland (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Javits (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Lausche (D Ohio), Martin (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Smith (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 6/17/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HR 8186 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8196 -- Require Secretary of Agriculture to obtain consent of States, and political subdivisions thereof, which will be affected, before undertaking programs for control and eradication of certain pests and plant diseases. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8201 -- Provide alternative acreage adjustment and price support program for 1958 crop of cotton. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/17/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8222 -- Provide an alternative acreage adjustment and price support program for 1958 crop of cotton. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8308 -- Establish use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock as a policy of U.S. POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/21/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

H J Res 379 -- Make supplemental appropriations for Post Office Department for fiscal year 1958. GARY (D Va.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HR 8294 -- Provide for national scholarships for college and university undergraduate study. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Education and Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 2339 -- Provide Federal contributions and authorize payroll deductions for prepaid health insurance for Federal employees and their dependents. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 6/19/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2357 -- Establish a Federal employees' health insurance program. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

H Con Res 193 -- Express sense of Congress that appropriate steps should be taken by U.S. in the U.N. to bring about creation of two committees for investigation and study of radioactive fallout resulting from nuclear explosions. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

HR 8269 -- Prohibit further testing by explosion of nuclear devices so long as all other countries refrain from exploding such devices. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/20/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 8299 -- Provide Federal contributions and authorize payroll deductions for prepaid health insurance for Federal employees and their dependents. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- HR 8198 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit state of Georgia to provide for extension of insurance system established by such title to service performed by certain policemen and firemen in such state. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8202 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual's disability insurance benefits not be reduced because of periodic benefits payable to him by Veterans' Administration. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8205 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age insurance benefits. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8214 -- Provide for a judicial review of administrative findings of Secretary of Labor under title III of Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8215 -- Similar to HR 8214 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/57.
- HR 8221 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide coverage under Federal old-age survivors, and disability insurance system for certain employment and self-employment performed before 1937. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8226 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that certain military service of a veteran entitled to a civil service retirement annuity may be counted for social security purposes if he irrevocably elects to exclude such service from computation of such annuity. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8262 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit State of Michigan to provide for extension of insurance system established by such title to service performed by certain policemen and firemen in such state. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8264 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to include Guam as a state to which Federal assistance may be extended thereunder. EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8273 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Louisiana among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8276 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that a woman be married to an insured individual for at least 3 years in order to qualify for wife's insurance benefits. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8309 -- Amend provisions of Social Security Act to consolidate the reporting of wages by employers for income tax withholding and old-age survivors, and disability insurance purposes. REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.

WELFARE

- H J Res 385 -- Authorize Library of Congress to provide a loan service of captioned motion-picture films for the deaf. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 8228 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide books for adult blind". THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 8266 -- Promote welfare of the people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 2335 -- Amend section 239 of Immigration and Nationality Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/19/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- HR 8242 -- Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8291 -- Amend section 239 of Immigration and Nationality Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S 2341 -- Provide for appointment of representatives of U.S. in organs of International Atomic Energy Agency, and make other provisions with respect to participation of U.S. in that Agency. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/19/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
- H Con Res 189 -- Express sense of Congress on need for an affirmative policy toward Soviet satellites. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 190 -- Similar to H Con Res 189. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 6/17/57.
- H Con Res 191 -- Similar to H Con Res 189. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 6/17/57.
- H Con Res 192 -- Similar to H Con Res 189. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/17/57.
- H Con Res 195 -- Sustaining principle of religious freedom in treaties between U.S. and other nations. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

- H Con Res 197 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. urge reconvening of the General Assembly of U.N., consider report of its Special Committee on Hungary. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 198 -- Similar to H Con Res 197. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/21/57.
- H Con Res 199 -- Similar to H Con Res 197. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 6/21/57.
- H Con Res 200 -- Similar to H Con Res 197. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/21/57.
- H Con Res 201 -- Similar to H Con Res 197. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/21/57.
- HR 8251 -- Provide for appointment of representatives of U.S. in organs of International Atomic Energy Agency and make provisions re participation of U.S. in that Agency. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/19/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
- HR 8254 -- Similar to HR 8251. COLE (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/57.

5. Labor

- HR 8197 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for review by Secretary of Labor of minimum-wage recommendations of industry committees. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 8274 -- Provide equal pay for equal work for women. GRANHAN (D Pa.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- HR 8240 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8305 -- Change method of computing basic pay for members of uniformed services to provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

- HR 8304 -- Incorporate the Blinded Veterans Association. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Judiciary.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 2317 -- Establish a commission to study and revise present compensation system for civilian salaried employees of Federal Government, amend compensation schedule of Classification Act of 1949. CLARK (D Pa.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 6/18/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 8206 -- Validate salary overpayments made to certain officers and employees incident to salary adjustment provisions of Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. HARDY (D Va.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8207 -- Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of a senior civil service in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8295 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. HYDE (R Md.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 105 -- Designate golden corn tassel as national floral emblem of U.S. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 6/17/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S J Res 108 -- Authorize President to proclaim week which includes July 4 as "National Safe Boating Week". POTTER (R Mich.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2363 -- Authorize erection of national monument symbolizing ideals of democracy. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

- H J Res 376 -- Provide for establishment of an annual Youth Appreciation Week. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 378 -- Designate week beginning June 30, 1957, as National Safe Boating Week. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 380 -- Similar to H J Res 378. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 6/20/57.
- HR 8200 -- Provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday. LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8290 -- Authorize erection of a national monument symbolizing ideals of democracy in fulfillment of act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), an act to create a National Monument Commission. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8296 -- Similar to HR 8290. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/21/57.
- HR 8300 -- Similar to HR 8290. SMITH (R Wis.) -- 6/21/57.
- HR 8301 -- Similar to HR 8290. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/21/57.

CONGRESS

- H Res 281 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1661, 82d Congress, 2d session. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Administration.
- H Res 282 -- Provide equal access for all news media before proceedings of House. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Rules.

- H Res 285 -- Amend rule XI of Rules of the House of Representatives. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 286 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of Canadian Family Allowances Act for purpose of determining advisability of enacting similar legislation in U.S. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 287 -- Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 286. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Administration.
- H Res 288 -- Similar to H Res 286. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 6/21/57.
- H Res 289 -- Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 288. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 6/21/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 8195 -- Facilitate payment of Government checks. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/17/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 8244 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, regarding advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 8245 -- Amend section 203 (c) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit exercise of options contained in certain leases of Government property. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/19/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 8246 -- Further amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/19/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 8247 -- Similar to HR 8246. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/19/57.
- HR 8267 -- Create an independent establishment to be known as Consumers Protective Bureau. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 8298 -- Require that all negotiable securities, paper money, and stamps be plate printed from engraved plates in Bureau of Engraving and Printing. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 2311 -- Revise Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 6/17/57 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- H J Res 375 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution re legal effect of treaties and international agreements. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 383 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 6/21/57 -- House Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 2337 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene or crime-inciting matter. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/17/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- HR 8194 -- Amend titles 10, 14 and 32, U.S.C., to codify recent military law and improve code. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8225 -- Amend section 1733 of title 28, U.S.C. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8243 -- Similar to HR 8225. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/57.
- HR 8252 -- Amend section 3237 of title 18 of U.S.C. to define place at which certain offenses against income tax laws take place. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8302 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to exempt certain retired officers of Armed Forces from operation of section 281 thereof. WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 2348 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers retirement and annuity fund. BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/20/57 -- Senate District of Columbia.
- HR 8220 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 6/18/57 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 8256 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to exclude social-security benefits and provide additional exemptions for age and blindness, and exempt from personal property taxation in District of Columbia boats used solely for pleasure purposes. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/19/57 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 8263 -- Make Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957 applicable to retired former members of Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and U.S. Secret Service; and to their widows, widowers, and children. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/20/57 -- House District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 2349 -- Facilitate conduct of fishing operations in Territory of Alaska, promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/20/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8190 -- Settle land claims in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8191 -- Provide that lands reserved to Territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 55 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8193 -- Transfer to Territory of Hawaii title of U.S. to public lands and other public property in Hawaii; grant certain authority to Legislature of Territory of Hawaii with respect to such public lands and property. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8203 -- Correct inequities arising in enrollment of the Indians of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8224 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make it unlawful to destroy, deface, or remove certain boundary markers on Indian reservations and to trespass on Indian reservations to hunt, fish or trap. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8297 -- Amend P.L. 517, 83rd Congress, chapter 558, 2d session, an act to revise Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 2318 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of the U.S. to city of Salem, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/18/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8249 -- Cede to state of Michigan civil and criminal jurisdiction over certain land situated within Fort Custer, Mich. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

- HR 8227 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8275 -- Amend act of October 30, 1951, re certain second-class mail rates. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8310 -- Provide for issuance of a postage stamp bearing phrase "Highway Courtesy Is Contagious". SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

- HR 8199 -- Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by governmental controls. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8229 -- Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by governmental controls. FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/18/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8248 -- Amend title 35, U.S.C. to permit publication of patent applications. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8271 -- Clarify requirements re performance of labor imposed as a condition for holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending issuance of patents therefor. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- HR 8277 -- Amend Clayton and Robinson-Patman Acts to include sale of services by independent contractors. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S J Res 106 -- Establish a commission to investigate utilization of radio and television frequencies allocated to agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 6/18/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S J Res 109 -- Authorize sale of one Victory-type vessel for conversion to an ore and coal carrier for use on Great Lakes operations. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S J Res 110 -- Authorize sale of a troopship of the C-4 type for conversion to a passenger and cargo carrier. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S J Res 111 -- Extend time limit for Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels for utilization on essential trade routes 3 and 4. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 377 -- Extend time limit for Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels for utilization on essential trade routes 3 and 4. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H J Res 381 -- Establish a commission to investigate the utilization of radio and television frequencies allocated to agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8192 -- Amend act of Aug. 5, 1955, authorizing construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Dept. of Commerce. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HE 8255 -- Increase amounts of authorized cash relief under Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- HR 8187 -- Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe functions thereof. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 8188 -- Stimulate production of certain strategic and critical minerals. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8189 -- Stimulate investment of venture capital in production of strategic and critical metals or minerals. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8204 -- Amend section 27 and repeal section 2 (c) of Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote development of coal on public domain. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/17/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8258 -- Provide a program for development of minerals resources of the U.S., its Territories and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals and providing payments as incentives for production of certain minerals. DAWSON (R Utah) -- 6/19/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8272 -- Similar to HR 8188. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/20/57.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S J Res 107 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to an amendment of the agreement between the states of Vermont and New York re creation of Lake Champlain Bridge Commission. AIKEN (R Vt.), Flander (R Vt.), Ives (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/57 -- Senate Public Works.
 S 2336 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Redwood River, at Marshall, Minn. THYE (R Minn.) -- 6/19/57 -- Senate Public Works.
 S 2359 -- Authorize establishment of Petrified Forest National Park, in state of Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

 H J Res 382 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to an amendment of the agreement between the states of Vermont and New York re creation of Lake Champlain Bridge Commission. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Public Works.
 H J Res 384 -- Similar to H J Res 382 -- PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 6/21/57.
 HR 8223 -- Require Secretary of Interior to make a preliminary examination and survey of the Missouri River to determine the practicality of rehabilitating the water supply of western Iowa. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/18/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8230 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. SCHWENDEL (R Iowa) -- 6/18/57 -- House Public Works.
 HR 8250 -- Authorize establishment of Petrified Forest National Park, in state of Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8270 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Canton project, Oklahoma, by Secretary of Interior. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8293 -- Make evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from construction of any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 2362 -- Exempt conveyances of real property by or to a state or local political subdivision from documentary stamp tax. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Finance.
 S 2365 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no documentary stamp tax shall be imposed re conveyances to which a state or political subdivision thereof is a party. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 6/21/57 -- Senate Finance.

 HR 8216 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prevent unjust enrichment by precluding refunds of alcohol and tobacco taxes to persons who have not borne the ultimate burden of the tax. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8217 -- Similar to HR 8216. REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/67.
 HR 8218 -- Re administration of certain collected taxes. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/18/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8219 -- Similar to HR 8218. REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/57.
 HR 8241 -- Amend sections 542 (c) (6) and (7) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re interest received by licensed personal finance companies and lending companies. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8253 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove existing maximum limitations on amount of deduction for medical expenses. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8257 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. DAWSON (R Utah) -- 6/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8265 -- Similar to HR 8257 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/20/57.
 HR 8268 -- Amend section 512 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8278 -- Permit states or other duly constituted taxing authorities to subject persons to liability for payment of property taxes on property located in federal areas within such state. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8292 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no documentary stamp tax shall be imposed re conveyances to which a state or political subdivision thereof is a party. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8303 -- Similar to HR 8257. GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 6/21/57.
 HR 8306 -- Similar to HR 8292. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/21/57.
 HR 8307 -- Similar to HR 8257. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/21/57.
 HR 8311 -- Increase normal tax and surtax exemption and exemption for dependents from \$600 to \$700. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 85th CONGRESS

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress. A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation, also must be passed, but is not a "regular" bill as it requires an annual authorization.

Agency	HOUSE			SENATE		Final
	Requested	Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,965,446,617	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,668,732,157	\$ 3,668,972,157	
Commerce	871,513,000	653,685,060	653,685,060	613,584,290	613,584,290	\$ 597,790,225
Defense	36,128,000,000	33,541,225,000	33,562,725,000			
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450	22,504,450	23,004,450	23,004,450	22,504,450
District Payment	(207,249,900)	(192,530,300)	(192,530,300)	(196,582,720)	(196,636,850)	(196,676,480)
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,021,370	16,010,370	16,010,370	16,010,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,700
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,862,502,881	2,846,831,581	2,885,290,781	2,885,290,781	2,871,182,781
Legislative	80,678,628	78,470,285	78,370,285	104,844,660	104,844,660	
Public Works	876,453,000	814,813,023	814,813,023			
State-Justice-Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,799,793	563,085,293	563,085,293	562,891,293
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000
TOTAL	\$56,019,120,648	\$51,991,436,019	\$51,976,164,719			

Two Deficiency Appropriation Bills for fiscal 1957 (HR 6870, H J Res 312) have been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President. HR 6870 (PL 15) carried \$49,861,000 in appropriations for various Government agencies; H J Res 312 (PL 19) carried \$320,090,000. The President also has signed the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill (HR 7221 -- PL 58) for fiscal 1957 carrying \$85,669,929. The Post Office Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 379) has been sent to the President.

HELLS CANYON DAM

The Senate June 21 passed, by a 45-38 roll-call vote, without amendment, the Hells Canyon Dam bill (S 555) authorizing Federal construction of a high dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Voting for the measure were 40 Democrats and five Republicans; against it, five Democrats and 33 Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 792)

The vote was hailed by Democrats as a major victory in the public versus private power fight and came less than 24 hours after Idaho Power Co. rejected a controversial, Administration-supported, rapid tax writeoff for the two dams it is building in Hells Canyon.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), leader of the Administration's opposition to the project, and other GOP opponents claimed the victory resulted from a "horse-trade", with some Senators upholding the South's position on handling of the civil rights bill in exchange for southern Democrats' votes for Hells Canyon. (Weekly Report, p. 736)

Switching from their 1956 opposition to the Hells Canyon bill were five southern Democrats and two northern Republicans: Democratic Sens. James O. Eastland (Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), Russell B. Long (La.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), George A. Smathers (Fla.); and Republican Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) and George D. Aiken (Vt.). Voting for the measure, as they did in 1956, were Republicans Alexander Wiley (Wis.) and William Langer (N.D.). Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) also voted for the bill.

The five Democrats who voted against the bill were: J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.), Frank J. Lausche (Ohio), Strom Thurmond (S.C.), Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) and A. Willis Robertson (Va.). Frear, Byrd and Robertson also opposed the measure in 1956; the others were not then in the Senate.

All of the 12 Senators not voting on S555 announced their views: five for the bill (3 D, 2 R), seven against it (1 D, 6 R).

BACKGROUND -- Debate on S 555 opened in the Senate June 19, with proponents blasting the fast tax writeoff granted Idaho Power Co. for its dam construction. The company, undergoing extensive Senate Judiciary subcommittee inquiry on the writeoff, June 20 announced it would reject the tax amortization certificates "to eliminate further beclouding of the real issues." The private power enterprise had Administration support, and President Eisenhower May 14 reiterated his opposition to a Federal project. (Weekly Report, p. 735; for history of controversy, p. 683)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 555:

Authorized the Department of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain a single, high dam on the Hells Canyon reaches of the Snake River.

Authorized construction of Scriver Creek power facilities.

Provided for the protection of existing and future rights to the use of water under state laws, subordinating dam operations to them.

Directed interconnection of Hells Canyon power facilities with the Federal (Bonneville) Columbia River power system.

Reserved 500,000 kilowatts of power for use in Idaho and eastern Oregon.

Authorized the Bonneville Power Authority to market Hells Canyon power.

DEBATE -- June 20 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Idaho Power was granted "a subsidy from the American taxpayers' pocketbook to finance what amounts to a sacrifice of the people's resources for its own gain."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- It was not "sensible" to sacrifice the four million acre-feet of water storage a high dam would provide for Idaho Power's one million acre-feet of storage.

June 21 -- Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Would like to see the tax amortization law "either tempered, modified, or repealed in time of peace."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Idaho Power's rejection of the tax writeoff was a "deal" that "smells as bad as Dixon-Yates."

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- Didn't "want to be taxed for cheap subsidized power," but wanted Idaho Power taxed "so as to relieve...my tax burden."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Supported S 555. If Idaho Power "had a just case for accepting the (tax) privilege, it should have stuck by its guns."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 23 -- GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn said six "self-styled liberal Democrats" June 20 sold out civil rights in the Senate to win southern Democratic support for S 555. Alcorn said those involved in the "deal" were: Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and Mike Mansfield (Mont.). The House civil rights bill (HR 6127) was placed on the Senate calendar June 20 with the six Senators voting to send the bill to Committee, as southern Senators wanted.

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) June 21 also had charged a "sell-out." Mansfield denied the charge and Morse June 24 called it a "vicious and unwarranted falsehood."

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

The Senate June 19 and the House June 24 by voice votes approved a bill (S 2243) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 by tightening Congressional control over Government expenditures for the development of atomic power. The action cleared the bill for the White House.

The bill would require the Atomic Energy Commission to obtain Congressional authorization before using its funds to construct non-military atomic reactors, except of a small research type. Enactment of the bill was expected to clear the way for the AEC's fiscal 1958 appropriations.

BACKGROUND -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported S 2243 (S Rept 437) June 14. (Weekly Report, p. 709)

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

The House June 21 passed, by a 345-7 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 6974) to extend for one year, until June 30, 1958, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress). (For voting, see chart p. 790) The bill would increase from \$3 billion to \$4 billion the value of surplus commodities that could be sold to friendly foreign countries for their currencies. It would increase from \$500 million to \$800 million the value of surpluses that could be used for foreign relief grants.

The House June 24 passed and sent to conference a similar bill (S 1314), previously passed by the Senate, after amending it to contain the House-approved text of HR 6974.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested a one year extension of PL 480 in his Jan. 16 Budget Message. (Weekly Report, p. 71) The Senate passed S 1314 April 1. The House took up HR 6974 June 3, but halted consideration of the bill June 4 when a point of order was raised against it. (Weekly Report, p. 689) The Rules Committee June 5 granted a new rule waiving points of order, and consideration of HR 6974 resumed June 20.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), as amended by Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Require a report to Congress, within 60 days after the conclusion of agreements for use of foreign currencies, as to how such funds will be spent; June 4. Standing vote, 103-45. (The Rooney amendment would have required Congressional approval of the use of foreign funds through passage of appropriation acts.)

Rooney -- Require the State Department and United States Information Agency to justify, before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the use of funds generated under the PL 480 program; June 20. Voice.

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- Make surplus food commodities available to local and state penal institutions; June 21. Voice.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Provide that 25 percent of the counterpart funds generated by the program be made available for development loans to U.S. firms for use in the countries in which the funds originated; June 21. Standing, 75-56.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Whitten -- Limit the foreign currency sales program to commodities that cannot be sold for dollars in regular world trade channels; June 4. Voice.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Amend second Rooney amendment (above) to require advance approval by Congress of use of counterpart funds; June 20. Voice.

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Require the Secretary of Agriculture to inaugurate a food stamp plan to distribute surplus food to needy persons in the United States; June 20. Teller, 89-128.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Permit Congress to decide whether certain countries are "friendly" for the purposes of negotiating agreements under the Act; June 21. Standing, 5-108.

T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) -- Authorize the Commodity Credit Corp. to donate raw cotton and cotton products to charitable organizations and needy persons in the U.S. Accepted, June 20, teller, 95-85; rejected, June 21, standing, 79-121.

DEBATE -- Discussion of Mrs. Kelly's amendment (above) showed considerable support for the Administra-

tion's June 7 agreement to provide Poland with \$95 million in economic aid, \$46.1 million of which was conditional upon enactment of HR 6974. (Weekly Report, p. 713)

June 20 -- Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) -- "...the person best equipped to make an agreement in relation to other countries, whether we like it or not, is the President...."

Mrs. Kelly -- "My amendment is not aimed at any one particular country.... The real issue involved is whether we should relieve the responsibility of the Communist government...of Poland (for)...the failure of the Communist economic theory."

June 21 -- Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "Legally I consider the (Kelly) amendment unconstitutional and procedurally most mischievous."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "This is farm legislation from the Agriculture Committee. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee should "consider" major foreign affairs problems, but not as amendments to farm legislation."

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY

The House June 25 passed with an amendment, by a 392-2 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 7963) to amend the Small Business Act of 1953, which established the Small Business Administration. (For voting, see chart p. 790)

BACKGROUND -- Created by Congress in 1953 to provide financial assistance to small and independent businesses and extended in 1955, the Small Business Administration was scheduled to expire July 31. President Eisenhower in his Budget Message Jan. 16 asked for extension of the Act and larger business loan authorizations. The House Banking and Currency Committee June 13 reported HR 7963 (H Rept 555). (Weekly Report, p. 758)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7963:

Made the Small Business Administration a permanent agency.

Increased the authorization for SBA business loans to \$500 million (from \$230 million).

Provided for a more equitable share of Government procurement for small business by requiring SBA to change its definition of a small business concern.

Reduced the interest rate on direct SBA business loans and on SBA's share of such loans made in participation with private lenders from a maximum 6 percent to 5 percent and eliminated the ceiling on the interest rate on the private lender's share.

Replaced the Loan Policy Board with a National Small Business Advisory Board.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- Allow 60, rather than 30, days for the SBA to establish a new definition of small business; June 25. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- Terminate the SBA on June 30, 1961; June 25. Voice.

Patman -- Increase the maximum amount of individual loans from \$250,000 to \$1 million; June 25. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 25 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The country does well to encourage (small businesses) because they are the real foundation of our prosperity. This bill will be of material assistance...."

Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- "...my vote (against the bill) is not a protest against the effort and efficiency of

officials of the Small Business Administration, but is against the increasing encroachment of Federal Government in our lives...."

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- "It is a continuous fight to maintain sound and competitive small business in our economy. The most effective step this body can take toward...that goal is to pass HR 7963."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Called "nonsense" a charge that reducing SBA's interest rate to 5 percent "would create competition with private lenders." SBA policy requires that a loan applicant "be turned down by at least two private lenders" before seeking an SBA loan.

EXCISE TAX CHANGES

The House June 20 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7125) to make technical changes in Federal excise tax laws. It would reduce annual Federal excise tax revenue by \$15 million.

BACKGROUND -- After two years of study by its Excise Tax Subcommittee, the House Ways and Means Committee May 24 reported HR 7125 (H Rept 481).

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the House, HR 7125, the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1957, dealt mainly with specific taxes and procedures in the cigarette and liquor industries and with taxes on many miscellaneous items, including luggage, tape and wire recorders, leased equipment and communications. (For major provisions, Weekly Report, p. 599)

DEBATE -- June 20 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "Correcting numerous inequities and deficiencies in the field of excise taxes, at the cost of a very modest net revenue loss... (of) \$15 million annually... is particularly impressive when we realize that excise taxes produce \$10 billion in revenues."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "Many other improvements and changes" could be made in excise law but at "greater revenue loss."

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- This 429-page bill "is only the first step in the revision of the excise tax code," which has been the "neglected orphan child" of the Internal Revenue Service.

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate June 21 adopted by voice votes the conference report on a bill (HR 6500 -- H Rept 592) to provide fiscal 1958 appropriations for the District of Columbia. The Senate receded from its amendment that would have increased the House-approved Federal payment to the District by \$500,000, to \$20.5 million.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 6500 provided \$195,676,480 for the D.C. government, to be derived from District revenues; loan authorizations of \$9,631,100; a Federal payment to the District's general fund of \$20 million -- rather than the authorized \$23 million -- plus \$2,504,450 for the D.C. water and sewage funds.

The final amounts in the bill were \$13,828,320 below budget requests for the D.C. government, and \$3 million below the request for Federal payments.

BACKGROUND -- The House April 8 passed HR 6500 after cutting budget requests by \$16,974,500. (Weekly Report, p. 441) The Senate passed the bill June 11 and increased House-approved appropriations by \$4,106,550. (Weekly Report, p. 725)

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 24 passed, by an 81-0 roll-call vote, with amendments, an appropriation bill (HR 5189) for the Interior Department and related agencies totalling \$457,152,600. (For voting, see chart p. 792) The fiscal 1958 allotment was \$2,756,900 more than the amount voted by the House Feb. 26, and \$58,037,100 less than Administration requests. Two floor amendments and all committee amendments were approved.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 20 reported HR 5189 (S Rept 476), recommending total appropriations of \$456,252,600, or \$1,856,900 more than voted by the House. The Committee allotted \$6.7 million for the purchase of the strategic minerals fluor spar and asbestos but made no allowance for the much debated tungsten purchase program. The Administration had requested \$40 million for an overall minerals program, but the House had disallowed the entire amount. (Weekly Report, p. 271)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 5189 appropriated:

Interior Department	\$327,778,900
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	119,216,000
Related agencies	10,157,700
TOTAL	\$457,152,600

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Provide \$500,000 for Forest Service assistance to states for tree planting; June 24. Voice vote.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Increase National Park Service funds from \$17 million to \$17,400,000 and provide that \$500,000 be used for construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia; June 24. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Protested "gross waste of public money" by the Fish and Wildlife Service in its office redecorating.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- In view of the House's attitude on the tungsten program, tariff protection might be "the only other way out."

AIRWAYS MODERNIZATION BOARD

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1856) setting up an airways modernization board to develop navigation and traffic control to serve both military and civilian needs.

The proposed board would consist of a chairman nominated by the President and the Secretaries of Defense and Commerce. The board would coordinate its proposals with the Federal Communications Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

BACKGROUND -- The Airways Modernization Board was proposed by President Eisenhower April 11 in a message to Congress. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 14 reported S 1856 with amendments (S Rept 440). Presidential aviation adviser Edward P. Curtis, in an interim report transmitted to Congress, urged establishment of the board because of congested airways and increased danger of aircraft collision. (Weekly Report, p. 711)

SECURITIES REGULATION

The Senate June 26 by voice vote passed without amendment and sent to the House a bill (S 2299) to permit the Securities and Exchange Commission to exempt from some SEC regulations the public sale of up to \$500,000 of securities by a single company in a year. The previous maximum was \$300,000. (1954 Almanac, p. 532)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 14 reported S 2299 (S Rept 438) and said the increase would be "an aid to small business in raising equity capital...." (Weekly Report, p. 760)

RECREATION SURVEY

The Senate June 26 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 846) authorizing "a Nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities" in the United States. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act would set up a commission of 15 members, eight of them Members of Congress, to recommend policies to meet the recreation needs for the years 1976 and 2000.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (S Rept 471) June 19 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

The House June 26, and the Senate June 27, adopted by voice votes a conference report on a bill making fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287 -- H Rept 636). The House rejected, by a 73-321 roll-call vote, a recom-mittal motion offered by Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.). (For voting, see chart p. 790)

The compromise measure appropriated \$2,871,-182,781 which was \$24,351,200 more than the House voted April 4, and \$14,108,000 less than the Senate approved June 12. The total was \$110,094,800 less than Administration requests. (Weekly Report, p. 726)

LABOR

Office of the Secretary	\$ 1,480,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,121,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	985,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy- ment Rights	542,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,600,000
Bureau of Employment Security	
Salaries and expenses	125,600
Grants to states	259,814,000
Federal employees' unemploy- ment compensation	25,000,000
Veterans' unemployment com- pensation	36,800,000
Mexican farm labor program	2,250,000
Bureau of Employees Compen- sation	2,838,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	7,200,000
Women's Bureau	462,000
Wage and Hour Division	10,600,000
Subtotal	\$353,817,600

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 328,000
Food and Drug Administration	9,300,000
Freedmen's Hospital	3,000,000
Gallaudet College	2,420,000
Howard University	4,212,000
Office of Education	
Vocational education	33,750,081
Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College	2,501,500
Grants for library services	5,000,000
School district payments	127,000,000
School construction	41,700,000
Salaries and expenses	7,000,000
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School	50,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilita- tion	50,830,000
Public Health Service	
General assistance to states	22,592,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction	45,000,000
Hospital construction, grants and expenses	122,650,000
National Institutes of Health	241,183,000
Miscellaneous activities	130,491,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3,320,800
Social Security Administration	1,645,700,000
Office of the Secretary	5,102,000
Subtotal	\$2,503,130,381

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	\$ 9,384,800
National Mediation Board	1,295,000
Federal Mediation and Con- ciliation Service	3,550,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	\$ 14,234,800
TOTAL	\$2,871,182,781

The conferees allotted the National Institutes of Health \$21 million more than the House had voted and \$11 million less than the Senate had approved. The NIH total included \$14 million for general research and services. The Senate's \$200,000 appropriation for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School was cut to \$50,000. The House had made no allowance for the item, although the Administration had requested \$300,000.

House conferees agreed to remove their limitation on the administrative use of public assistance grants to the states but said action was needed "to curb the ever increasing costs."

DEBATE -- June 26 -- Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Ob-
jected to transfer of interstate highway trust funds to the
Labor Department, for use in defraying costs of deter-
mining highway construction wage rates.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- Supported Boggs' protest,
said the "integrity" of the trust fund should be preserved.

POST OFFICE SUPPLEMENTAL

The Senate June 26 by voice vote passed and sent to the President a joint resolution (H J Res 379) making additional fiscal 1958 appropriations of \$133 million for the Post Office Department. The House June 24 passed H J Res 379 by voice vote. The Congressional action brought to \$3,325,000,000 the total fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Department. (Weekly Report, p. 712)

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower June 3 requested a supplemental appropriation of \$149.5 million. This included restoration of funds cut by Congress from the regular Post Office appropriation and additional funds made necessary by an increased postal work load.

The House Appropriations Committee June 20 reported H J Res 379 (H Rept 579) and recommended the request be cut by \$16.5 million. The Committee said the cut could "be effected without materially interfering with present mail service." The Committee stressed a number of cuts in mail service which could be made without affecting the quality of the service. It said "there is a strong feeling within the Committee in favor of the abolition of money order sales." It also urged that "second-class publications and third-class bulk mailings...be required to be zoned" and that star route service be reduced to "once daily where practicable at a stated saving of \$700,000." The group also said the Post Office should investigate the Saturday work pattern of "business, industry and suburbia generally" in order to effect other reductions.

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 26 reported H J Res 379 (S Rept 538) and recommended the same amount as the House. The Committee said it "desired to see the continuation of the present daily rural route service"...a major contribution to rural life.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Rep. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) -- "There is no division on this \$133 million." Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield "believes and we believe that he and his team can operate efficiently and properly on the funds we are voting today."

Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- "The total appropriation for the Department for the fiscal year 1958 will be \$19.44 per man, woman and child in the United States."

June 26 -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- "The American people do not want service discontinued on Saturdays."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Summerfield's "tactics have not been befitting a good public servant."

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 60) to authorize a \$159 million Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project in Colorado.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (S Rept 325) May 15 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, with minority views by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.). A similar bill was passed by the Senate in 1956 but rebuffed by the House. (1956 Almanac, p. 502; Weekly Report, p. 529)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Prohibit diversion of more than 69,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River Basin; June 27. Voice vote.

Kuchel -- Permit Basin states to sue the Secretary of Interior in the Supreme Court if he fails to abide by compacts and state laws relating to the control and distribution of water in the Basin; June 27. Voice.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The House and Senate June 26 passed by voice votes, and sent to conference, similar bills (HR 5728, S 1174) increasing by \$35 million the borrowing authority of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. The increase, from \$105 million to \$140 million, was to make possible completion of the United States portion of the international seaway, currently about 40 percent complete.

Both measures clarified the general corporate powers of the Corporation, increased from 40 percent to 50 percent of the total the amount that could be borrowed in any one year, and approved deferment of interest payments during construction. The Senate -- but not the House -- measure specified that the Corporation would be charged interest on any interest payment deferred after June 30, 1960. Both bills required special reports to Congress when plan modifications involved more than \$1 million.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee May 22 reported HR 5728 (H Rept 473). The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 25 reported S 1174 (S Rept 525). (Weekly Report, p. 555)

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 26 -- J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- When the project was finished, its high costs and "exorbitant" tolls might leave no one able to afford using the seaway.

George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- Costs on the project were "badly underestimated" when it was approved in 1954.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Since the project was well underway, it was only practical to see it completed.

There was no Senate debate.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 7599) providing \$104,844,660 in fiscal 1958 appropriations for Congress and related agencies. It provided \$3,426,783 less than budget estimates and \$14,205,138 less than fiscal 1957 appropriations.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 22 passed HR 7599, appropriating \$78,370,285 for fiscal 1958 legislative funds. The Senate Appropriations Committee June 26 reported HR 7599 (S Rept 533), recommending \$26,474,375 more than the House passed. The increase was due to Senate items, which the House waits for the Senate to add. (Weekly Report, p. 646)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7599 appropriated:

Senate	\$ 22,271,890
House of Representatives	37,827,705
Capitol Police	110,380
Office of the Legislative Counsel	361,385
Joint Committee on Reduction of	
Nonessential Federal Expenditures	22,500
Education of Pages	52,800
Miscellaneous	2,091,000
Architect of the Capitol	17,009,000
Botanic Garden	275,500
Library of Congress	11,647,500
Government Printing Office	13,175,000
TOTAL	\$104,844,660

CQ House Votes 44 through 46.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 119, 122, 124)

House Votes Permanent Status for SBA, Extends PL 480, Refuses to Return Labor-HEW Appropriation to Conference

44. HR 6974. Extend for one year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress), under which agricultural surpluses are sold and bartered to foreign countries. Passed 345-7 (D 182-1; R 163-6), June 21, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 786)

45. HR 7963. Amend the Small Business Act of 1953 and make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency. Passage of the bill. Passed 392-2 (D 205-1; R 187-1), June 25, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 786)

46. HR 6287. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Hiestand (R Calif.) motion to recommit the conference report. Rejected 73-321 (D 65-146; R 8-175), June 26, 1957. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 788)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
v Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	44	45	46	Vote No.	44	45	46	Vote No.	44	45	46
Yea	345	392	73	Yea	132	205	65	Yea	163	187	8
Nay	7	2	321	Nay	1	1	146	Nay	6	1	175

44 45 46					44 45 46					44 45 46					44 45 46				
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					IDAHO					IOWA				
3 Andrews	(D)	Y	Y	N	23 Doyle	(D)	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt	(D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair	(R)	Y	?	?
1 Baykin	(D)	Y	Y	Y	19 Hollifield	(D)	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Beamer	(R)	?	?	?
7 Elliott	(D)	Y	Y	N	17 King	(D)	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum	(D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray	(R)	Y	Y	N
2 Grant	(D)	?	?	?	26 Roosevelt	(D)	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham	(D)	Y	Y	N	11 Brownson	(R)	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston	(D)	Y	Y	N	21 Hiestand	(R)	Y	?	Y	2 Pilcher	(D)	Y	Y	N	2 Halleck	(R)	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	(D)	Y	Y	Y	25 Hillings	(R)	?	?	N	1 Preston	(D)	Y	Y	N	6 Harden	(R)	Y	Y	N
5 Rains	(D)	?	Y	N	22 Holt	(R)	Y	Y	N	6 Vinson	(D)	Y	Y	N	10 Harvey	(R)	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	(D)	Y	Y	N	18 Hosmer	(R)	Y	Y	N	ILLINOIS					3 Nimitz	(R)	Y	Y	N
6 Selden	(D)	Y	Y	N	16 Jackson	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Prost	(D)	Y	Y	N	9 Wilson	(R)	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					24 Lipscomb	(R)	Y	Y	N	2 Budge	(R)	Y	Y	N	KANSAS				
2 Udall	(D)	Y	Y	N	15 McDonough	(R)	Y	Y	N	INDIAN					6 Coad	(D)	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes	(R)	Y	Y	N	20 Smith	(R)	N	Y	N	25 Gray	(D)	Y	?	N	5 Cunningham	(R)	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					COLORADO					21 Mack	(D)	Y	Y	N	3 Gross	(R)	Y	Y	N
1 Gathings	(D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	(D)	Y	Y	N	24 Price	(D)	Y	Y	N	8 Hoeven	(R)	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	(D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers	(D)	Y	Y	N	16 Allen	(R)	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen	(R)	Y	Y	?
5 Hays	(D)	Y	Y	?	3 Chenoweth	(R)	Y	Y	N	17 Arends	(R)	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte	(R)	?	Y	N
2 Mills	(D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill	(R)	Y	Y	N	19 Chipfield	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Schwengel	(R)	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	(D)	Y	?	N	CONNECTICUT					14 Keeney	(R)	Y	Y	N	2 Talle	(R)	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	(D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella	(R)	Y	Y	N	15 Mason	(R)	N	Y	N	KENTUCKY				
CALIFORNIA					1 May	(R)	Y	?	N	18 Michel	(R)	Y	Y	N	5 Breeding	(D)	Y	Y	N
2 Engle	(D)	Y	Y	?	4 Morano	(R)	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Avery	(R)	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Patterson	(R)	?	Y	N	22 Springer	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 George	(R)	Y	Y	N
11 McFall	(D)	Y	Y	N	AL Sadlak	(R)	?	Y	N	23 Vursell	(R)	?	Y	N	4 Rees	(R)	Y	Y	N
8 Miller	(D)	Y	Y	N	2 Seelye-Brown	(R)	Y	Y	N	Chicago-Cook County					2 Scrivner	(R)	Y	Y	N
3 Moss	(D)	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE					7 Bowler	(D)	?	?	?	6 Smith	(R)	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	(D)	?	Y	N	AL Haskell	(R)	Y	Y	N	12 Boyle	(D)	Y	Y	N	LOUISIANA				
5 Shelley	(D)	Y	Y	X	FLORIDA					1 Dawson	(D)	?	?	?	4 Chelf	(D)	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard	(D)	?	?	?	2 Bennett	(D)	Y	Y	N	8 Gordon	(D)	Y	Y	N	1 Gregory	(D)	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	(D)	Y	✓	N	4 Fascell	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski	(D)	?	Y	N	2 Natcher	(D)	Y	Y	N
7 Allen	(R)	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	(D)	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	(D)	Y	Y	N	7 Perkins	(D)	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin	(R)	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong	(D)	?	Y	N	2 O'Hara	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Spence	(D)	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	(R)	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	(D)	Y	Y	N	9 Yates	(D)	Y	Y	N	6 Waits	(D)	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard	(R)	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 Robison	(R)	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	(D)	?	Y	N	13 Church	(R)	Y	Y	N	8 Siler	(R)	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Cramer	(R)	Y	Y	N	10 Collier	(R)	?	Y	N	MARYLAND				
28 Utt	(R)	Y	Y	?	GEORGIA					4 McVey	(R)	Y	Y	N	2 Boggs	(D)	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson	(R)	?	Y	?	8 Blitch	(D)	?	?	N	11 Sheehan	(R)	?	Y	N	4 Brooks	(D)	Y	Y	N
9 Younger	(R)	Y	Y	N	10 Brown	(D)	Y	Y	N	INDIANA					1 Hebert	(D)	?	?	Y
					5 Davis	(D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	(D)	Y	Y	N	8 Long	(D)	Y	Y	Y
										1 Madden	(D)	Y	Y	N					

CQ House Votes 44 through 46.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 119, 122, 124)

44 45 46	44 45 46	44 45 46	44 45 46
<p>6 Morrison (D) Y ? ?</p> <p>5 Passman (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>7 Thompson (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>3 Willis (D) Y ✓ Y</p> <p>MAINE</p> <p>2 Coffin (D) Y Y ?</p> <p>1 Hale (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>3 McIntire (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>MARYLAND</p> <p>4 Fallon (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>7 Friedel (D) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Garmatz (D) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Lankford (D) Y ? ?</p> <p>2 Devereux (R) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Hyde (R) Y ? N</p> <p>1 Miller (R) Y Y N</p> <p>MASSACHUSETTS</p> <p>2 Boland (D) Y ? N</p> <p>4 Donahue (D) Y Y N</p> <p>7 Lane (D) ? Y N</p> <p>8 Macdonald (D) Y Y N</p> <p>12 McCormack (D) ? Y N</p> <p>11 O'Neill (D) ? Y N</p> <p>3 Philbin (D) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Bates (R) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Curtis (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Heseltin (R) Y Y N</p> <p>14 Martin (R) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Nicholson (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Rogers (R) Y Y N</p> <p>13 Wigglesworth (R) Y Y N</p> <p>MICHIGAN</p> <p>12 Bennett (R) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Bentley (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>18 Broomfield (R) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Cederberg (R) ? Y N</p> <p>6 Chamberlain (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Ford (R) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Griffin (R) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Hoffman (R) N Y N</p> <p>3 Johansen (R) N Y Y</p> <p>11 Knox (R) Y Y N</p> <p>7 McIntosh (R) ? Y N</p> <p>2 Meader (R) Y Y N</p> <p>Detroit-Wayne County</p> <p>13 Diggs (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>15 Dingell (D) Y Y N</p> <p>17 Griffiths (D) Y Y N</p> <p>16 Lesinski (D) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Machrowicz (D) ? ? N</p> <p>14 Rabaut (D) Y Y N</p> <p>MINNESOTA</p> <p>8 Blatnik (D) ? Y N</p> <p>9 Knutson (D) ✓ Y N</p> <p>6 Marshall (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 McCarthy (D) Y ? N</p> <p>3 Wier (D) Y Y N</p> <p>7 Andersen (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Andresen (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Judd (R) Y Y N</p> <p>2 O'Hara (R) ? Y N</p> <p>MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>1 Abernethy (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>6 Colmer (D) ? ? ?</p> <p>3 Smith (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>2 Whitten (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>4 Williams (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>5 Winstead (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>MISSOURI</p> <p>5 Bolling (D) Y Y N</p> <p>7 Brown (D) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Cannon (D) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Carnahan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Christopher (D) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Hull (D) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Jones (D) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Karsten (D) Y Y N</p> <p>11 Maulder (D) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Sullivan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Curtis (R) ? Y N</p> <p>MONTANA</p> <p>2 Anderson (D) Y ? N</p> <p>1 Metcalf (D) Y Y N</p>	<p>NEBRASKA</p> <p>2 Cunningham (R) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Harrison (R) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Miller (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Weaver (R) Y Y N</p> <p>NEVADA</p> <p>AL Baring (D) Y Y N</p> <p>NEW HAMPSHIRE</p> <p>2 Bass (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Merrow (R) Y Y N</p> <p>NEW JERSEY</p> <p>11 Addonizio (D) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Radino (D) Y Y N</p> <p>13 Sieminski (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Thompson (D) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Auchincloss (R) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Confield (R) Y Y N</p> <p>14 Dellay (R) ? Y N</p> <p>6 Dwyer (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Frelinghuysen (R) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Vacancy</p> <p>12 Keane (R) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Osmers (R) Y Y N</p> <p>7 Widnall (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Wolverton (R) Y Y N</p> <p>NEW MEXICO</p> <p>AL Dempsey (D) Y Y N</p> <p>AL Montoya (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>NEW YORK</p> <p>30 O'Brien (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>3 Becker (R) Y Y N</p> <p>37 Cole (R) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Deraunian (R) Y Y N</p> <p>26 Dooley (R) ? Y N</p> <p>27 Gwinn (R) Y Y N</p> <p>32 Kearney (R) ? ? ?</p> <p>38 Keating (R) ✓ Y N</p> <p>33 Kilburn (R) Y Y N</p> <p>40 Miller (R) Y Y N</p> <p>39 Osterlag (R) Y Y N</p> <p>42 Pillian (R) Y Y N</p> <p>41 Radwan (R) Y Y N</p> <p>43 Reed (R) Y Y Y</p> <p>35 Riehlman (R) Y Y N</p> <p>28 St. George (R) Y Y N</p> <p>36 Taber (R) Y Y N</p> <p>31 Taylor (R) ? ? ?</p> <p>1 Wainwright (R) Y Y N</p> <p>29 Wharton (R) ? Y N</p> <p>34 Williams (R) Y Y N</p> <p>New York City</p> <p>8 Anfuoso (D) ? Y N</p> <p>24 Buckley (D) ? ? ?</p> <p>11 Celler (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>7 Delaney (D) Y Y N</p> <p>23 Dollinger (D) ? Y N</p> <p>19 Farstein (D) ? Y N</p> <p>22 Healey (D) ? Y N</p> <p>6 Holtzman (D) ? ? ?</p> <p>10 Kelly (D) N Y N</p> <p>9 Keogh (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>13 Multer (D) Y Y X</p> <p>16 Powell (D) ? Y N</p> <p>14 Rooney (D) Y Y N</p> <p>18 Santangelo (D) ? Y N</p> <p>20 Teller (D) ? Y N</p> <p>21 Zelenko (D) ? Y ?</p> <p>5 Bosch (R) Y Y N</p> <p>17 Coudert (R) ? Y N</p> <p>12 Dorn (R) Y Y N</p> <p>25 Fine (R) ? Y N</p> <p>4 Latham (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>15 Ray (R) Y Y N</p> <p>NORTH CAROLINA</p> <p>9 Alexander (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>3 Barden (D) ? ? Y</p> <p>1 Bonner (D) ? ? Y</p> <p>4 Cooley (D) ? ? Y</p> <p>6 Durham (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>2 Fountain (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>8 Kitchen (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>7 Lennon (D) Y ? Y</p>	<p>5 Scott (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>12 Shuford (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>11 Whitener (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>10 Jonas (R) Y Y Y</p> <p>NORTH DAKOTA</p> <p>AL Burdick (R) ? Y N</p> <p>AL Krueger (R) ? ? N</p> <p>OHIO</p> <p>9 Ashley (D) Y Y N</p> <p>20 Feighan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>18 Hays (D) Y Y N</p> <p>19 Kirwan (D) Y ? N</p> <p>6 Polk (D) Y Y N</p> <p>21 Vanik (D) Y Y N</p> <p>14 Ayres (R) ? Y N</p> <p>13 Baumhart (R) ? Y N</p> <p>8 Betts (R) Y Y N</p> <p>22 Bolton (R) Y Y N</p> <p>16 Bow (R) ? Y N</p> <p>7 Brown (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Cleveland (R) Y Y N</p> <p>11 Dennison (R) Y Y N</p> <p>15 Henderson (R) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Hess (R) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Jenkins (R) Y Y N</p> <p>4 McCullach (R) Y Y N</p> <p>17 McGregor (R) Y Y N</p> <p>23 Minshall (R) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Schenck (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Scherer (R) ? Y N</p> <p>12 Vorys (R) Y Y N</p> <p>OKLAHOMA</p> <p>3 Albert (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Edmondson (D) ? Y N</p> <p>5 Jarman (D) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Morris (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Steed (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>1 Belcher (R) Y Y N</p> <p>OREGON</p> <p>3 Green (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Porter (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Ullman (D) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Norblad (R) Y Y N</p> <p>PENNSYLVANIA</p> <p>25 Clark (D) ? Y N</p> <p>28 Eberhart (D) ? ? N</p> <p>11 Flood (D) Y Y N</p> <p>30 Holland (D) Y Y N</p> <p>21 Kelley (D) Y Y N</p> <p>26 Morgan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>14 Rhodes (D) Y Y N</p> <p>15 Walter (D) ? Y N</p> <p>17 Bush (R) Y Y N</p> <p>10 Carrigg (R) Y Y N</p> <p>29 Corbett (R) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Curtin (R) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Dague (R) Y Y N</p> <p>12 Fenton (R) Y Y N</p> <p>27 Fulton (R) Y Y X</p> <p>23 Gavin (R) Y Y N</p> <p>7 James (R) ? Y N</p> <p>24 Kearns (R) Y Y N</p> <p>13 McConnell (R) ? ? ?</p> <p>16 Mumma (R) Y Y N</p> <p>22 Saylor (R) Y ? ?</p> <p>18 Simpson (R) Y Y Y</p> <p>19 Stauffer (R) Y Y N</p> <p>20 Van Zandt (R) Y Y N</p> <p>Philadelphia</p> <p>1 Barrett (D) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Byrne (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Chudoff (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Granahan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Green (D) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Scott (R) ? Y ?</p> <p>RHODE ISLAND</p> <p>2 Fogarty (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>1 Forand (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p> <p>4 Ashmore (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>3 Dorn (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>5 Hemphill (D) Y Y Y</p>	<p>6 McMillan (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>2 Riley (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>1 Rivers (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>SOUTH DAKOTA</p> <p>1 McGovern (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Berry (R) Y Y N</p> <p>TENNESSEE</p> <p>6 Bass (D) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Cooper (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>9 Davis (D) ? Y N</p> <p>4 Ewins (D) Y Y ?</p> <p>3 Frazier (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>5 Loner (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>7 Murray (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>2 Baker (R) Y ? N</p> <p>1 Reese (R) Y ? N</p> <p>TEXAS</p> <p>3 Beckworth (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>2 Brooks (D) Y Y N</p> <p>17 Burleson (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>AL Dies (D) Y Y N</p> <p>7 Dawdy (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>21 Fisher (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>13 Ikard (D) Y Y N</p> <p>20 Kilday (D) Y Y N</p> <p>15 Kilgore (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>19 Mahan (D) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Patman (D) Y Y N</p> <p>11 Poage (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Rayburn (D) - - -</p> <p>18 Rogers (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>16 Rutherford (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>6 Teague (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>8 Thomas (D) Y Y N</p> <p>9 Thompson (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>10 Thornberry (D) Y Y N</p> <p>12 Wright (D) Y Y N</p> <p>14 Young (D) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Alger (R) N N N</p> <p>UTAH</p> <p>2 Dawson (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Dixon (R) Y Y N</p> <p>VERMONT</p> <p>AL Prouty (R) Y Y N</p> <p>VIRGINIA</p> <p>4 Abbitt (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>3 Gary (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>2 Hardy (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>7 Harrison (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>9 Jennings (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>1 Robeson (D) ? Y Y</p> <p>8 Smith (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>5 Tuck (D) Y Y Y</p> <p>10 Broyles (R) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Poff (R) Y Y N</p> <p>WASHINGTON</p> <p>AL Magnuson (D) Y ? N</p> <p>4 Holmes (R) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Haran (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>3 Mack (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Pelly (R) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Tollefson (R) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Westland (R) Y Y N</p> <p>WEST VIRGINIA</p> <p>3 Bailey (D) ? ? ?</p> <p>6 Byrd (D) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Kae (D) Y Y N</p> <p>2 Staggers (D) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Moore (R) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Neal (R) Y Y N</p> <p>WISCONSIN</p> <p>9 Johnson (D) Y Y N</p> <p>5 Reuss (D) Y Y N</p> <p>4 Zablocki (D) Y Y N</p> <p>8 Byrnes (R) Y Y ?</p> <p>7 Laird (R) Y Y N</p> <p>10 O'Konski (R) Y Y N</p> <p>1 Smith (R) Y Y Y</p> <p>2 Tewes (R) Y Y N</p> <p>6 Van Pelt (R) Y Y N</p> <p>3 Withrow (R) ? Y N</p> <p>WYOMING</p> <p>AL Thomson (R) Y Y Y</p>

CQ Senate Votes 59 through 61.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Approves Hells Canyon Dam, Interior Appropriation, Resolution Asking UN to Hungary Problem Report

59. S 555. Hells Canyon Dam bill, authorizing Federal construction of a single, high dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Passed 45-38 (D 40-5; R 5-33), June 21, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 785)

60. HR 5189. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Department of Interior, Forest Service and related agencies. Passage of the bill. Passed 81-0 (D 40-0; R 41-0), June 24, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill. (See story, p. 787)

61. H Con Res 204. Senate text of a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the General Assembly of the United Nations should be reconvened immediately to consider the June 20 report of the UN's Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. The Committee, composed of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay, investigated the circumstances of the October and November, 1956, uprisings in Hungary. It found they were caused by grievances against the Soviet Union's control of Hungary. Adopted 86-0 (D 44-0; R 42-0), June 26, 1957.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	59	60	61	Vote No.	59	60	61	Vote No.	59	60	61
Yea	45	81	86	Yea	40	40	44	Yea	5	41	42
Nay	38	0	0	Nay	5	0	0	Nay	33	0	0

59 60 61				59 60 61				59 60 61				59 60 61			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	N	Y	Curtis	(R)	N	Y	Green	(D)	Y	Y
Sparkman	(D)	Y	✓	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Hruska	(R)	N	Y	Pastore	(D)	Y	✓
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	N	Y	Bible	(D)	Y	Y	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y
Goldwater	(R)	N	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	N	Y	Malone	(R)	N	Y	Thurmond	(D)	N	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	X	✓	Case	(R)	N	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	Y	Morton	(R)	N	Y	Cotton	(R)	N	Y	Mundt	(R)	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland	(R)	X	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	Case	(R)	N	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	Y
Kuchel	(R)	N	Y	Long	(D)	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	X	Y	Kefauver	(D)	Y	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	N	✓	Anderson	(D)	Y	Y	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y
Allott	(R)	N	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	Y	Y	Johnson	(D)	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush	(R)	N	Y	Beall	(R)	N	Y	Ives	(R)	N	Y	Bennett	(R)	N	Y
Purtell	(R)	N	Y	Butler	(R)	N	Y	Javits	(R)	N	Y	Watkins	(R)	N	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear	(D)	N	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	Ervin	(D)	Y	✓	Aiken	(R)	Y	Y
Williams	(R)	N	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	N	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	Flanders	(R)	N	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland	(D)	X	Y	McNamara	(D)	Y	Y	Langer	(R)	Y	✓	Byrd	(D)	N	Y
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Patter	(R)	N	Y	Young	(R)	✓	Y	Robertson	(D)	N	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
Russell	(D)	Y	✓	Humphrey	(D)	Y	✓	Lausche	(D)	N	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	Y
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	Thye	(R)	✓	Y	Bricker	(R)	N	Y	Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y
IDaho				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Church	(D)	Y	✓	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	Kerr	(D)	Y	Y	Neely	(D)	✓	✓
Dworshak	(R)	N	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	✓	Monroney	(D)	✓	✓	Revercomb	(R)	X	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	Y	Y	Morse	(D)	Y	Y	Vacancy			
Dirksen	(R)	N	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	Y	Neuberger	(D)	Y	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart	(R)	X	✓	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	✓
Jenner	(R)	X	✓	Murray	(D)	Y	Y	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Barrett	(R)	N	Y

Congressional Quiz

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

The report of the Commission on Government Security, established by Congress in 1955, has focused attention on Federal security policies. Here is a quiz to test your knowledge of them. Try for 3 out of 5 questions.

1. Q--Which of the following did the Commission on Government Security say should control security policy: (a) the State Department; (b) an independent Central Security Office; (c) the Civil Service Commission?

A--(b). The group urged creation of a central office, in the executive branch but independent of any existing agency, which would be "a coordinating agency to bring uniformity to security requirements" and provide trained hearing examiners to cut down delays in security decisions. It also backed creation of a "three-man review board to hear appeals in loyalty cases."

2. Q--True or false: The Federal Bureau of Investigation makes the final decision on Federal employment of an applicant with a questionable security background.

A--False. The FBI is an investigative and fact-finding group which looks into applicants' background only on request of Government depart-

ments. The FBI's findings are turned over to the department for its action on a specific case.

3. Q--Can any employee judged a "security risk" by the Government be fired from his job?

A--No. The Supreme Court June 11, 1956, ruled that only employees in "sensitive" jobs could be dismissed as security risks.

4. Q--When was the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations first published: (a) 1942; (b) 1947; (c) 1953; (d) 1955?

A--(b). The list was drawn up under an executive order during the Truman Administration to assist Federal loyalty review boards in determining the loyalty status of Government workers. The list currently contains the names of 287 groups which the Justice Department terms "subversive."

5. Q--Members of the Communist party in the United States number: (a) 1,700; (b) 17,000; (c) 170,000?

A--(b). FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told the House Appropriations Committee in April that Communists in the U.S. on Jan. 1, 1957, numbered 17,360.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



The Week In Congress

The States President Eisenhower told the Governors at their annual conference that they should retrieve responsibilities that have been left for the Federal Government to pick up. The Governors then authorized a study committee to work with the Eisenhower Administration on ways to decentralize the Government and adjust taxes to leave the states a greater share of revenue. Meanwhile, a Congressional committee reported that between 1934 and 1955 the states received almost \$74 billion in grants-in-aid from the Federal Government. New York received the most money, almost \$5 billion. (Page 770, 771)

Security Report

The Commission on Government Security's report on the loyalty-security program for Federal employees was greeted with mixed reactions. President Eisenhower thought it was a "good report," but Americans for Democratic Action said the commission made many "unfair, unwise and unnecessary recommendations." And one member of the commission itself expressed his "vigorous dissent" to the report's key proposal -- creation of a Central Security Office to coordinate the Federal program. (Page 767, 769)

Friend or Foe?

The House passed a bill to continue the Government's authority to sell surplus farm products to friendly foreign countries for their currencies, but only after a full-dress debate on whether the Eisenhower Administration was right in calling the Communist government of Poland a friend. (Page 786)

Postal Pay Boost

The Administration rolled out its biggest guns, but lost a preliminary skirmish in its battle against postal salary increases. A House committee approved an increase despite warnings from Treasury Secretary Humphrey, Postmaster General Summerfield and Assistant Budget Director Merriam that such action would be inflationary. Even a personal appeal from President Eisenhower failed to move the lawmakers. (Page 762)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Agricultural surplus barter, Small Business Administration, Labor-HEW conference report, Page 790.

SENATE: Hells Canyon Dam, Interior funds, UN consideration of the Hungary problem, Page 792.

1957 Political Spending

Forty-three organizations and one individual reported spending \$2,321,794.29 for general political activity through the first five months of 1957. They listed their total receipts as \$1,370,564.83. Seven Democratic party groups reported 24 percent of total spending, 15 Republican party organizations listed 64 percent of the spending, 11 labor groups accounted for 3 percent and 10 miscellaneous organizations spent 9 percent. (Page 775)

Modern Lobbying

Lobbying has gone modern. And Mr. Average Voter, who always has had the final say at the ballot box and never has been shy about writing his Congressman, is the ultimate weapon in this modern lobbying warfare. The wide recognition of Mr. Average Voter's power has made the old-style lobbyist obsolete. In his stead have come fluent lawyers, ex-Congressmen and flannel-suited public relations men. They still use the face-to-face approach with Members of Congress, but their impact is directly proportional to the number of voters they speak for. (Page 780)

Anti-Inflation Drive

A campaign to spread the word across the country that the public has the power to curb inflation is underway. Delegates to the newly organized Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation pledged themselves to instigate a grass-roots movement to end shrinkage of the dollar by urging the Government to curb its spending and the people to decline Federal financial aid. At the same time, Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee argued with Secretary of Treasury Humphrey over who's to blame for inflation and President Eisenhower renewed his request of business and labor to hold the price and wage line. (Page 778, 765, 762)